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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Anglo-Soviet Front Against Hitler

Military Collaboration On Reciprocal Basis

Eden Throws Light On Attitude Of Turkey And Finland

Winterton's Poser Leads To Premier's Intervention: Hore-Belisha's Broad Hint To Foreign Minister

THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, MR. EDEN MADE AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT IN REGARD TO SOVIET RUSSIA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON TUESDAY. THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR, M. MAISKY WAS PROMINENT AMONG THE DIPLOMATS WHO LISTENED TO THE DEBATE.

MR. EDEN SAID THAT THE U.S.S.R. HAD REQUESTED ENGLAND TO SEND A MILITARY AND ECONOMIC MISSION, AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO DO SO. THE MILIT ARY MISSION WOULD DISCUSS METHODS FOR MILITARY COLLABORATION.

Turkey, Mr. Eden said, had informed His Majesty's Government that she would observe strict neutrality, and had also informedthem about the Turko-German Pact. Turkey had also given the assurance that the Anglo-Turkish Agreement remains intact.

Finland has assured His Majesty's Government about her neutrality.

Mr. Eden added that though the systems of Government in Russia and England differed, they had decided to collaborate in the defeat of Nazism, their common enemy.

Premier intervened to silence Winterton.

Prominent among the rest of the speakers were Mr. Lees Smith, Sir Percy Harris, Earl Winterton and Mr. Hore-Belisha, the former War Minister. Earl Winterton's critical reference to the attitude of Turkey brought in the intervention of the Premier who effectively silenced him.

Mr. Hore-Belisha said that the most effective help to Russia would be through the Black Sea, which was now impossible on account of Nazi hold on Greece, Crete and Aegean Islands. He urged the successful conclusion of the Syrian campaign as a potential aid to Turkey to lock Hitler out of Asia.

NO STATEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST

LONDON, June 24.

Mr. Churchill replied in the affirmative to a question in the House of Commons whether the High Command in the Middle East has full authority to take whatever measures are necessary, however drastic, to occupy Syria and that no restraint is being imposed on political grounds. The Prime Minister said that he had specially enjoined the High Command to be guided by military considerations.

The Soviet Ambassador M. Maisky was prominent among the diplomats who listened intently to to-day's debate in the House of Commons on British policy towards Russia in the light of the German invasion of it.

As a prelude to the debate, the Prime Minister in an answer to the question declined an invitation to make a statement on the war situation in the Middle East. He pointed out that there was serious disadvantage in reviewing too frequently a course of operations which were still in progress.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

He did, however, deal with his hopes that an Imperial War Conference might be called this summer and added "I have now received replies to inquiries. Both Field Marshal Smuts and Mr. Mackenzie King regret that exigencies of their work in their respective countries make it impossible for them to come here in the near future. Mr. Menzies has only just returned to Australia, though I hope we shall see him here again before very long. (Cheers).

Mr. Fraser, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, arrived last Saturday and is sitting with us constantly in our councils. He would not, however, be able to remain indefinitely. These Prime Ministers of important powerful Governments with legislatures

(Continued on page 7)

Sir Stafford Cripps to whom Eden paid tributes in the House of Commons.

Britain's War Cost Goes Up

Commons Vote Another Thousand Million Credit For Army, Navy And R. A. F.

LONDON, June 24.

Notwithstanding the generous supplies received from America under the Lease and Lend Enactment, Britain is still spending ten and a quarter million sterling daily on the war.

The national expenditure under all heads is at the rate of 4.400 millions per year.

The House of Commons to-day without division voted one thousand million sterling credit for the Army, Navy and Air Force and the Ministry of Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, declared that compared with February when the last thousand million was voted, there had been a further increase in the rate of expenditure on the war. Britain's foreign expenditure had naturally fallen but domestic expenditure had increased correspondingly. Investors were contributing nearly forty millions sterling weekly. A further effort in this direction was still possible and a new drive would be launched to increase the rate of individual savings.—Reuter.

Cripps To Return To Moscow

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 23.

It is now almost certain that Sir Stafford Cripps will return to Moscow soon. Arrangements are completed for his return journey.

Sir Stafford came here by the Sweden way which route is not considered safe, and a different route is being planned.

Speeding Up Mission To Russia

LONDON, June 24.

It is understood that preparations for despatch of a British Mission to Russia are being pressed forward as quickly as possible and it is expected that they will be completed shortly.

Sir Stafford Cripps, who is occupied with further consultations and discussions in London, hopes to be able to return to Moscow in a few days.—Reuter.

AIR RAID ALARM AT BUCHAREST

BERLIN, June 24.

Bucharest had a twenty minute air raid alarm at 18-40 to-day says a message to the German Official News Agency.—Reuter.

SHORT SHRIFT FOR SABOTEURS

LONDON, June 24.

Saboteurs will have short shrift in Russia. Military Tribunals have been set up under an order issued by the Soviet Commissar for Justice, Rytchkov, states the Moscow radio. Persons accused of interfering with the functioning of rail and road transport in the war zone districts in Russia will be dealt with by these tribunals in 24 hours.—Reuter.

Indian Troops' Successful Attack

Progress Of Allied Forces In Syria: More Places Captured

CAIRO, June 24.

The Australian Corps have made a further important advance in the coastal sector of the Syrian front, states A. G. H. Q. "Communique", which adds that artillery is already in action against the Vichy position at Damiur.

Yesterday British troops occupied Qagana, south-west of Damascus, and are now advancing towards Damascus and Beirut. Free French and Indian troops successfully attacked and occupied a high ground north of Parze.

In Merj Ayoum area our troops made further local gains and fighting is proceeding.

BEIRUT SHELLED

BEIRUT:The Vichy authorities made a statement to-day that their forces at Beirut have been shelled by British naval units and also attacked from the air.

CAIRO: R. A. F. destroyed eight Vichy aircraft on the ground and damaged a very large number of others.—Reuter.

Rajen Babu For Dacca

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, and Mr. Mathura Prasad left for Dacca to-night to visit the riot affected areas in the city and in the Narayanganj sub-division of the district.—A.P.

Muslim Leaguer Jailed

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

Mufti Fakr-ul-Islam, President of the Allahabad City Muslim League, has been sentenced under the Defence of India Rules to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 200 or in default further four months' imprisonment. Mufti Fakr-ul-Islam was tried for a speech delivered by him on the Pakistan Day in Mohammad Ali Park here. The Magistrate held that the speech tended to create disaffection towards Government established by law.—A.P.

DR. BENES ON 'HITLER'S MISTAKE'

LONDON, June 24.

"Hitler's mistake" in Russia has removed the spectre of Nazi victory and decided the issue of the war," declared Dr. Benes, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, broadcasting to the Czechoslovak nation to-night.

Dr. Benes compared the German actions to the howling and raving of a wild beast in a painful rage. For the past six months, he said, the Germans knew that they could not defeat Britain and debated among themselves what they ought to do.

These disputes led to the flight of Hess, who, because of his previous contact with the British, believed that he could persuade the British to stop the war, which could only lead to a German defeat.

The German leaders were particularly anxious to end the war before the United States brought decisive aid to democracy in Europe. Originally, said Dr. Benes, Hitler intended to attack Russia after Britain had been defeated.—Reuter.

SOVIET PLANES BOMBARD RUMANIAN PORT

Red Naval Forces Battle With German Aircraft Off Bulgarian Coast: Sea Battle South Of Helsinki: Tokyo Orders Japanese To Quit Moscow

NEW YORK, June 24.

"The enemies' attacks are being successfully repulsed," the Moscow Radio announced to-day (Tuesday), according to the Columbia Broadcasting system. "We congratulate the heroic Red Army on its first military success," the Soviet announcer added.

Soviet planes have carried out two raids on the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanza, states a Rome despatch.

The important Danube town of Galatz has also been bombed. One Soviet plane came down on the Rumanian territory, the Despatch adds.

According to an Ankara message, sea fighting is reported to be going on off the Bulgarian coast. Red Cruisers and submarines are said to be fighting German aircraft, but there is no confirmation.

The Germans are known to have mined the Bulgarian and Rumanian coast, but they are believed to have left a portion of the Black Sea unmined. Observers here admit that the Germans are meeting very strong opposition in Bukovina, and state that the Russians are not fighting a defensive battle, but are attacking. Russian sources tell of holding their own. Russians here assert that the Rumanians are not participating in the fighting being held in reserve.

The Rumanians claim that they have crossed the River Pruth at Galatz, Jaisy and Lipcani. They say that the most northerly column is headed in the direction of Kiev and a 150 miles from the present frontier.

SEA BATTLE SOUTH OF HELSINKI

A sea battle south of Helsinki is reported in the Swedish newspaper "Alehanda" according to a Stockholm dispatch. Gunfire has been heard off Stockholm and the Swedish Island of Gotland.

German aircraft are reported to have bombed Tallin, Riga and the Latvian seaport of Libau (Liepaja).

Helsinki and other Finnish coastal towns have heard distant explosions from the direction of Estonia across the Baltic. Smoke and explosions are also reported to have been seen along the Estonia's coast.—Reuter.

GERMAN CLAIMS

LONDON, June 24.

"In the East, the German army's operations proceeded very satisfactorily according to plan," this is the only reference to the Russian campaign contained in the German High Command Communique.

The Russian newspaper "Izvestia" says that Russian anti-aircraft fire has brought down its first German bomber this was in the Leningrad area.

It is claimed in Berlin that heavy bombing attacks were made in the Leningrad area, and other Russian air bases.

ANKARA.—In an interview to Reuter, a Soviet spokesman said: "We had never based our strategy on outside help. If we were forced to fight, we will fight alone. Naturally we will welcome any help that Britain gives."—Reuter.

SOVIET ACCEPTS BR. OFFER

LONDON, June 24.

According to authoritative circles in London the Soviet has accepted the offer of British Military and Economic Missions to Russia.—

Reuter understands that the British Government have accepted and endorsed the Soviet view that in the period of military collaboration ahead, help should be upon a mutual and reciprocal basis.

BAKU OIL WORKERS ON WAR FOOTING

LONDON, June 24.

The vast army of oil workers in the Baku oilfields has been placed on a war footing since the beginning of hostilities, states the Moscow Radio.—Reuter.

SLOVAK ARMY JOINS NAZIS?

LONDON, June 24.

According to a Bucharest despatch quoted by the official German news agency, the Slovakian army has joined the Germans in the "defence of European culture."—Reuter.

ALL-OUT AID FOR BRITAIN

U. S. Navy Must Plunge In The Battle Of The Atlantic

NEW YORK, June 24.

The call that the United States Navy should be thrown immediately into the battle of the Atlantic was made to-day by the "New York Herald Tribune."

The paper says: "Our planes will never be so useful as in the next few weeks. Our navy can never be used with greater effect and with less risk of opposition. Now is the time for the American Navy to act."

"The Herald Tribune" expresses the conviction that the American people will support the President in any vigorous steps he may take.

"The New York Times" says: "Anything we can do to prolong Hitler's chase of Stalin will be to our advantage. We ought immediately to make available to Britain for air attack on the Western Front every plane we can send abroad.—Reuter.

FINNISH SURPRISE FOR POLAND

LONDON, June 24.

Finland no longer recognises the existence of Poland as an independent State and has this afternoon handed a note to that effect, dating from to-day to the Polish Minister in Helsinki.

The reason given is that since Poland is occupied and administered partly by German and partly by Russia "the activity of the Legation rests without any practical foundation."

The Polish Minister has sent a note of protest to the Finnish Foreign Office.—Reuter.

ITALIAN SUPPLY SHIP SUNK

LONDON, June 24.

An Admiralty "Communique" says that a Vichy destroyer was almost certainly sunk by torpedoes from a naval aircraft.

Submarines successfully attacked an Italian liner of 20,000 tons and sank a supply ship.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

U. S. LIFTS RESTRICTIONS ON SOVIET MONEY

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The Treasury has lifted the restrictions on Russian money assets in the United States.—Reuter.

No Japanese Mediation

Tokyo Official Spokesman Dismisses Reports As Fantastic

TOKYO, June 24.

Contrary to expectation, no statement will be made to-day of Japan's attitude towards Russo-German hostilities.

An official spokesman told this morning's press conference that Japan's "foreign policy" would be enunciated "shortly".

Asked whether any "surprise statement" might be expected he replied "wait and see".

The spokesman dismissed reports of Japanese mediation between Germany and Soviet Union as a "mere rumour"

All he would say about the Japanese attitude was "Japan remains loyal to her treaty obligations". It is pointed out here that as she has such obligations to both sides this reveals nothing.

JAPANESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO QUIT MOSCOW

TOKYO:—It is officially announced that all Japanese women and children living in Moscow have been ordered to return home. Only eleven women and a few children are believed to be affected.—Reuter.

BRITISH BOMBING LEAD TO NAZI HIJRAT?

LONDON, June 24.

There is no doubt that the Germans are undertaking large scale evacuation of German civilians and administration officials to Norway to seek relief from the relentless British bombing of Hamburg, Bremen, Kiel and other north German towns, says the Norwegian Telegraph Agency.

In the last few days, the Germans have requisitioned thousands of flats and houses in Oslo and the surrounding districts and also in Trondheim and some towns and villages in the inland parts of the West Coast Fjords.—Reuter.

Families Of Diplomats Quit Moscow

STOCKHOLM, June 24.

The families of most of the diplomats in Moscow are leaving or have already left, according to Mrs. Steinhardt, wife of the United States Ambassador to Russia quoted by the "Dagens Nyheter."

She arrived here with her daughter in the last plane from the Soviet capital. Parties are travelling either by way of Sweden, Japan or Baku. The daughter of the British Ambassador was still in Moscow when Mrs. Steinhardt left but it has since been learned authoritatively that she has now left Moscow for a destination unknown. All families of German and Italian diplomatic staffs left some time ago.—Reuter.

CHINESE ARTILLERY DESTROYS TOKIO BOMBERS

CHUNGKING, June 24.

Thirteen Japanese aircraft, including heavy bombers, were destroyed by Chinese artillery at Ichang on Monday evening, according to a Chinese report reaching here. It is stated that nineteen Japanese planes returned from the air raid and landed on an airfield, when Chinese batteries, hidden in the hills across the Yangtze river, suddenly opened heavy fire, setting fire to thirteen planes, while the remainder hurriedly took off amid the dense smoke and fire.

The Japanese made numerous air raids on Monday, 27 planes bombing Sinning, capital of Kokonor, for the first time. The Chinese claim that two, Japanese planes were shot down during a raid on Lenchow, capital of Kunsu province.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI, June 24.

Over one hundred Japanese soldiers were killed or wounded, when a Japanese troop train on Tacching railway in Shansi province hit a mine, according to a Chinese press report.

Several coaches are said to have been destroyed, while it is claimed that Chinese Guerillas have captured large quantities of foodstuffs and war supplies.—Reuter.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted a respectable virgin bride for a Jain Dasha Shrimali Youth. The girl must be Jain, Vaishya, cr of a High Hindu Community, attractive Talented of well versed in Household affairs. Apply with full details to Box No. 14735 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Hindu Officer of high rank (no caste restriction) for beautiful educated, and cultured lady aged 20, of respectable family. Apply Box No. 14721 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a suitable Arora Match for a highly educated, accomplished and beautiful Arora girl aged 17 years, belonging to a good family in U. P. Apply Box No. 14715, "Bombay Chronicle."

Two handsome, well-bred, moderately educated Muslim Girasia girls 17 and 19 are to be married. Suitable persons may apply Box No. 14716, "Bombay Chronicle" stating their family, monthly income, education etc.

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a qualified experienced motor mechanic pay Rs. 40 to 60 p.m. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 5371 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted: Candidates for Station Masters' and Signallers' Classes. Apply immediately with two Annas Postage. The Gujarat Telegraph College, Umreth. (14732)

Wanted an young and efficient Stenographer. None with a speed of less than 150 words nett per minute in shorthand need apply. Apply personally to Private Secretary, Devi Bhawan, 38, Nepean Sea Road, between 4-00 and 5-00 p. m on Thursday, the 26th June. (5403)

M.T.B. College, Surat—Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected, for the temporary post of a Lecturer in English should reach the Principal before 1st July. Applicants should have Master's degree with at least Second Class. (5387)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

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Wanted a competent Accountant capable of handling accounts of a large daily newspaper. Salary not exceeding Rs. 150 R.As. will be preferred. Apply to the "Hindustan Times", New Delhi (5337)

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master Course. Free training. Scholarship Rs. 30|- and Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to:—The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Delhi. (14638)

At Bombay, qualified Nurses or with hospital experience required Age under 40. Salary Rupees 40 to 75. Boarding and lodging arranged. Apply Relief Association Jiji House, Ravelin Street, behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (14650)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Senior Proof-Reader, and Press Reviser, 20 years' experience. General literature publishing house preferred. Box No. 14712. "Bombay Chronicle."

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Chowpatty, opposite Babulnath Temple, Shambhuwan Building, Decent and airy flats of 7 and 8 rooms. Apply: Wassiamull Assomull, Telephone No. 21338 or premises. (14693)

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The Civil Engineering School Lucknow (Government recognised) Trains for Overseer's Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Matriculates or S.L.C. passed with Mathematics to apply for admission now. Best result in the Province last year Apply for Prospectus to the Principal (5037

Visva-Bharati Santiniketan.—New admissions to College (I.A., I.Sc., B.A.), School (Matriculation), Kala-Bhavana (Fine Arts), Sangit-Bhavana (Music and Dancing) will be open up to the 15th July, 1941. Apply for prospectus with postage stamps worth annas four mentioning the department for which prospectus required. Secretary, Santiniketan, Bengal. (5201)

Brilliant Mathematics Graduate Teacher. Much experienced undertakes Tuitions. Decent Terms. Apply Box 14736, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Applications are invited for the Chief Agency of a most prominent and financially sound Provident Insurance Society working under Rules approved by the Superintendent of Insurance, Government of India, for Bombay Presidency and for Gujarat on high commission, office allowance etc. Only experienced persons with financial backing who can guarantee substantial business should apply stating past experience, age and good references, to Box No. 14734, "Bombay Chronicle."

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For best steel shovels of all sizes and shapes please write to Imperial Shovel Works, Sialkot City (Punjab). (14729)

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THE PATIALA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Patiala State).

(The liability of the members is limited.)

NOTICE

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PATIALA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at ESPLANADE HOUSE, Waudby Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, 14th July, 1941, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1941.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th July to MONDAY, the 14th July, 1941 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Patiala Cement Co. Ltd

CEMENT AGENCIES LTD:
Managing Agents.
P. J. BILLIMORIA
Managing Director.

Bombay, 9th June, 1941.

NOTE:—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable on and after Monday, the 21st July 1941 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Monday, the 14th July, 1941. 5414.

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NOTICE

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THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY hereby invites offers on approved forms for five to ten years' leases for purposes of temporary garages, in respect of the consolidated areas of Plots Nos. 23, 24, 29 & 30 in Block I measuring about 6,940 sq. yds. and Nos. 117 & 118 in Block II measuring about 4.320 sq. yds.

2. Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 15,000|- in cash or in Government Securities. The deposit will be forfeited if an offerer withdraws his offer.

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4. Approved forms of offer with the forms of Agreement and Lease and plan can be had at the office of the Collector of Bombay on payment of annas nine per copy.

G. W. McELHINNY.
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Bombay, 17th June, 1941. (5320)

Public Notices

THE AMBIKA SILK MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 11-12 Haines Road, Mahaluxmi Bombay on SATURDAY, the 12th Day of July, 1941, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Balance-Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1940.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the Current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any such business as may be placed before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 1st Day of July 1941, to TUESDAY, the 15th Day of July, 1941, both days inclusive

By Order of The Board.
MAGANLAL BHAGWANDAS & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1941
5413.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMNALAL BAJAJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—ALL THAT triangular piece of leasehold land or ground situate on the South side of Mahim Mori Road at Mahim within the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1265) one thousand two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 17136 and New Survey No. 1A|64 and Cadastral Survey No. 1230 of Mahim Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Mahim Mori Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by the property of Shavakshaw Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla bearing New Survey No. 1B|64 and 1E|64 and on or towards the South and West by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground partly of Pension and Tax Tenure and partly of Foras Tenure situate lying and being on the South side of Mahim Mori Road at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon with the compound wall surrounding the land on all sides containing by admeasurement (28,285 1|2) twenty eight thousand and two hundred and eighty five and half square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Pension and Tax Old No. 437, New No. 4222 and New Survey Nos. 2|68 and 3|68 and under Foras Old Nos. 163, 164 and 165 New No. 13018 and New Survey No. 1|68 and Cadastral Survey No. 1231 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5981 (1) 5981 (2) and 5981 (3) and 5982 (1) and 5983 and Street Nos. 31, 457A, 31A, 21, and 459 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the leasehold land first herein above described and partly by the said Mahim Mori Road and on or towards the South partly by a Public Road called Dingee Tank Road and partly by the property of the Church of Saint Minguel, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shavaksha Cowasji Adenwala bearing New Survey No. 1B|64 and 1E|64 and partly by land belonging to others and on or towards the West partly by the Public passage called Mori Cross Road and partly by the property of Rustomji Fardunji Mulla

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1941.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5417)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

WANTED an ASSISTANT FITTER and a TURNER for the Motor Transport Workshop of the Bombay City Police. Pay Rs. 65|- per month. Only men with experience in automobile engineering need apply to the Inspector of Police, Motor Transport Section, Shepherd Road, Byculla, Bombay. (5400)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RABIABAI, daughter of Ahmedkhan Sultankhan and wife of Hasan Yarkhan of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

That any person or persons having any claim, right, title and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Freehold tenure with the messuage tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at GHORUPDEO ROAD, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 520 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 155, New A|11796, Old Survey No. 681, New Survey No. 9.3720 and Cadastral Survey No. 739 of Mazagaon Division and in the books of the Bombay Municipality under 'E' Ward No. 7950 and Street No 135D bounded as follows i.e. to say, on or towards the East by property of the Official Trustee of Bombay, on or towards the West by the property of Damodar Raghoba, on or towards the North by a passage leading to Ghorupdeo Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj.

Bombay dated this 24th day of June, 1941.
GHULAMALI NOORANI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5419)

George the Sixth, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.
(Civil Side)
MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION
Dated Allahabad, the 25th April, 1941.

Present:
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Allsop.
Judge.

Matrimonial Suit No. 1 of 1941.
Mrs. ENID BONE ..... Petitioner
versus
Mr. ANDREW BONE, Respondent
To
ANDREW BONE, Esq.,
No. 29, Vincent Square,
Dadar, Bombay

WHEREAS the petitioner has filed a petition in our High Court at Allahabad for dissolution of marriage and whereas FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, 1941, has been fixed for the settlement of issues, you are informed that if you propose to defend the suit you are required to file your written statement in answer to the said petition on or before the 25th. July, 1941, and on that day at 10 o'clock in the forencon you or your Counsel must attend at our said Court in Chambers for the settlement of issues.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of your filing such answer and attending for the settlement of issues and for the final disposal of the matter our said Court will at once proceed to frame issues and to dispose of the matter finally your absence notwithstanding.

By Order of the Court,
S. K. BANERJI,
Assistant Registrar.

K. O. CARLETON
Captain,
Advocate for Petitioner.
Dated 29th April, 1941. (5251)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RATILAL alias SIDHUBHAI HARIDAS MEHTA and AMRITLAL HARIDAS MEHTA, both of Bombay and Nehru Road Vile Parle Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

FIRSTLY:—ALL THOSE two pieces or parcels of land or ground now formed into one Plot Together with the messuages tenements and buildings or structures standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nehru Road, Vile Parle Taluka, South Salsette in the Registration Sub-District Bandra, and Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 4166 sq. yds. registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and in the record of rights of Vile Parle under annual assessment payable to the Collector being Rs. 72-8-0 plus local fund cess of Rs. 9-1-0 inclusive of non-agricultural assessment for the private Road admeasuring 145 sq. yds. forming part of Town Planning Plot No. 145 of Scheme No. 2 Vile Parle and the Khot's assessment being Rs. 4-2-0 per annum and bearing:—

Survey No	Pot No.	Paini No.	Area	Assessment.
			Gunthas	
104	1	- 52	32¼	Rs. 4-0-0
103	-	¼	½	Rs. 0-0-6
		51		
103	-	3	½	Rs. 0-0-6
		59		
103	-	3	1 1|4	Rs. 0-1-0
			34½	Rs. 4-2-0

and bearing New Survey No. 104, of Vile Parle Hissa No. I Municipal House Nos. 27, 27A, and 27B, Nehru Road, Vile Parle together with a right of way over 10ft. road of the premises known as Chinwalla Cottage and Chinwalla blocks bounded on the North partly by Final Plot No. 145, Scheme No. 2 belonging to Ratilal alias Sidhubhai and partly by Plot No. 144, and partly by the said private road. South by Survey No. 105, Hissa Nos. 1 and 2, East by Survey No. 79, Hissa No. 10, West by Survey No. 103, Hissa Nos. 7 and 8 and which premises are in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Nehru Road, Vile Parle in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District, Bombay Suburban being Final Plot No. 145 of the Scheme No. 2, containing by admeasurement 1575 sq. yds., Old Survey No. 77, Pot No. 8, original Plot No. 132 under re-adjustment under Town Planning Act I of 1915 Final Plot Nos. 142, 144, and 145, bounded on the East by the property of Philippe Alice Misquit, West by Final Plot No. 144, belonging to Gajanan Nanabhai Naik, North by the Nehru Road, South by the property known as Chinwalla Cottage and Blocks.

Dated this 25th day of June 1941.
AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5410)

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 134 OF 1941.

Re: DINKAR KRISHNAJI CHAPNERKAR at present residing with P. L. Dahanukar at 58 Shivaji Park, Dadar and carrying on business in partnership in the name and style of Commercial Automobiles at Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum. ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: The Bank of Maharashtra Ltd: .. Petitioning Creditors.

On the 20th day of June, 1941, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.
Dated this 24th day of June, 1941.
S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Insolvency Registrar.
(5418)

Public Notices

NOTICE

LOSS OF BOND WARRANT.

The undermentioned Bond Warrant has been lost or misplaced and application has been made to the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks for the issue of a duplicate.

Bond Warrant No. 8790 of 11-3-40 issued in favour of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd and subsequently transferred to us for 10 cases 'cotton piece-goods' marked

M K
5003
301
K

Nos. 16/25 ex S.S. Burdwan stored at 'B' Bonded warehouse, Alexandra Dock under Bond No 5948 of 28-2-40.

Out of the 10 cases, seven cases Nos. 16/22 were endorsed over to Messrs. Sukhdayal Rambilas and taken delivery by them.

THE INDIAN BANK LTD.
5412.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MADANLAL TRIBHOVANDAS ENGINEER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any Person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, 55, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon known as West View Block No. 2, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi 10th Lane, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the adjoining land under Old Nos. 2118 and 2119, New No. 9223, Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey Nos. 5506 and 5507, Cadastral Survey No. 1045 part of Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2004 (1) and Street No. 75 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the EAST by the property of Haji Allarakhia Suhavala Charity Trust, on or towards the WEST by Khetwadi 10th Lane, on or towards the NORTH by the property of Madanlal Tribhovandas Engineer and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Madanlal Tribhovandas Engineer known as West View Block No. 1.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1941.
S. F. B. TYABJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser
Central Bank Building,
55, Esplanade Road, Fort.
(5411)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES AND SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th June 1941, at the undermentioned hour and place the undermentioned goods.

At Grain Depot North of H Shed.

Corrugated Galvanised iron sheets and ridgings. This lot has been withdrawn from sale.

AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Port Trust Stores Yard at Clarke Bunder Mazagaon. Drums, Barrels, Casks, Kegs empty Kerosene oil cases (without tins). Tins, Tools, Waste paper, Bottles G. I. Corrugated sheets, C & W Iron Scrap, Spring, Lead and Steel scrap. Wooden Furniture, Copper wire, Typewriters, Cycle Tram Rails, Telephones, Boats Mangalore Tiles, etc., etc.

Terms:—50 per cent deposit.
BENNETT & CO.

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WHAT GOVT. HOLDS AS CAUSE OF DACCA RIOTS

DACCA, June 23.

Before the Dacca Riots Enquiry Committee to-day, Mr. J N. Mazumdar, Standing Counsel, filed a statement regarding the cause of the disturbances which stated:

Of actual incidents in Dacca and its neighbourhood, the following may be pointers to the origin of the outbreak in March, 1941: The perennial quarrel over music before mosque in relation to the Janmastami festival, which nearly led to an open trouble in 1938 and the following years; the communal fracas near Sankhari Bazar in March, 1939; communal disturbances at Rath Jatra in July, 1940; the incident at Manasha Puja in August, 1940; the incident of the Murapara mosque in August, 1940; the District Board elections in January, 1941, the incidents of colour-throwing at the Holi festival immediately before the outbreak.

As regards the rioting in the Raipura, Narsingadi and Sibpur Thanas, these seem to have been the result of exaggerated accounts of the disturbances in Dacca City, particularly of the alleged outrages on Muslim women and children and of desecration of mosques. Government not in possession of full information regarding, for example, the possible connection between the Dacca disturbances and those in Bakarganj and Khulna or those in the Punjab, Bihar and Bombay.—A. P.

POLICE FIRE ON LOOTERS

COMMILLA, June 23.

One person has been admitted to the local hospital with injuries as a result of police firing on a group of looters in the interior of the sub-division.

It is stated that about 25 men raided the house of one Abhoy Das Majumdar of Alunia police station Faridganj, for the purpose of looting, on June 20. The circle officer, who was in the locality, to supervise the distribution of agricultural loans and relief, proceeded to the spot with a number of constables. On their arrival, the party ordered the miscreants to disperse, but as the latter refused the police opened fire as a result of which one man was wounded.

The injured man, whose left leg had to be amputated is now lying in a precarious condition.—A. P

C. P. TEXTILE WORKERS' DEMANDS

Council Of Action's Advice To Unions

NAGPUR, June 23.

The action of the Nagpur Textile Union in calling off the strike in two local Textile mills "on receiving an assurance from Government to appoint an enquiry committee" was approved at a meeting of the Textile Unions Council of Action.

Nine of the eleven members of the Council were present and Mr. R. S. Rulkar presided.

The council decided to advise all textile unions in the province not to proceed with the General Strike on June 26 and fixed July 1st as the Workers' Day throughout the province to urge the textile workers demands and requested Government to see that the proposed enquiry commenced work before July 1st.—A. P.

Strikers Resume Work

AMRITSAR, June 23.

After twelve days, the workers' strike in the Preet Weaving Factory was called off to-day, following the appointment of a Board for arbitration of the dispute between the owners and strikers. The workers resumed their duty to-day.—A.P.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-20	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-06
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9.48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	08-45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: June 23.

T T London on New York 4.02½ to 4.03½; Madrid 40.50; Montreal 4.43 to 4.47; Berne 17.30 to 17.40; Stockholm 16.85 to 16.95.

New York Cotton Exchange

HEAVY HEDGE LIFTING, TRADE AND WALL STREET BUYING

Prices Touch Highest Levels Since 1930

Bombay: June 24.

The American cotton markets ruled exceptionally active and strong on Monday, sentiment being influenced by the latest war developments in Europe. The breakout of conflict between Germany and Russia was considered as a very bullish factor for the Democracies. There was heavy hedge lifting in cotton besides very active buying by trade and Wall-Street interests. There was profit-taking and scale up selling induced by reports of more favourable weather. But the markets closed with a very firm tone on renewed active replacement buying towards close. A substantial advance of 33 to 40 points was recorded for all contracts. Yesterday's was the highest price level touched in American markets since 1930.

Trading started with July contract standing at 14.45 showing a gain of 11 pts. compared with the previous close. Immediately after the rate touched 14.44 plus 10, the lowest for the day. But active hedge lifting and buying by trade and Wall-Street interests appeared. Prices flared upto new high levels. There was profit-taking and scale-up selling induced by reports of favourable weather. Offerings were well taken up and the rate for July advanced sharply to 14.73 plus 39, the highest for the day. Demand slowed down at this level and the market finally closed with July standing at 14.71 plus 37. The spot rate stood at 15.50 plus 37.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports totalled 8,000 bales while there were no exports.

NEW ORLEANS: A very firm market July and October closed at 14.79 plus 44 and 14.98 plus 41. Spot rate stood at 14.48 plus 41.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Prices firmed up on active general buying in sympathy with Wall-Street. Later reacted partially on profit-taking and hedging against increased marketings.

STOCK EXCHANGE: The New York Stock Exchange witnessed the fastest session for the last one year. The conflict between Germany and Russia was considered as a very bullish factor for the Democracies. However, prices reacted well below the day's best. Most of the issues closed thigher by one dollar, while U. S. Steel gained 1 1/2 dollars.

PRIVATE CABLES

July highest 14.73 (at 2-48 p.m.); Lowest 14.44 (at 10 a.m.)

New York Spot 15.50; New Orleans Spot 14.48 (15/16ths staple).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreigns friends:—

New York (21-6-41): Oklahoma Texas unpromising weevil infestation heavy central belt. Crop generally late with contract likely becoming increasingly scarce during next two months probably resulting further substantial advance before relieved by movement new crop Expect further advance cottonseed oil and continue favour purchase May or July 1942

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following from the New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

Due continued large repossessions Government holdings 1938 and 1940 cotton rapidly dwindling may aggregate only 750,000 bales at end season. Cloths active. Business commodities up.

One of their New York friends cabled:—

Because political situation would liquidate on further advances replacing only on substantial declines.

PARITY DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A below New York July 465 cent points at 331.

Broach A/M below New York May 431 cent points at 331.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: June 23.

July	14.71+37
October	14.95+40
December	15.03+38
January	15.05+37
March	15.08+33
May	15.10+35

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: June 23.

July	14.71
October	14.95
December	15.03
Middling Spot	15.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans: June 23.

July	14.79
October	14.98
December	15.05
Middling Spot	14.48

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: June 23.

	11 a.m. Call.	Noon Call
July	14.48	14.46
October	14.72	14.69
December	14.82	14.77

N. YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York: June 23.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 8,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain, the Continent and China and Japan Nil.

I.D.S.M. For Ex-Farrier

SIMLA, June 23.

An ex-farrier, with no training as a signaller, who volunteered in an emergency to help in laying field telegraph lines under heavy fire, has been awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

During the fighting near Keren in Eritrea it is stated No. 18610 Lance Naik Bagga Singh of the Royal Artillery volunteered to help a signaller in laying cable from an observation post on Cameron ridge to a forward observation post Brigadier's Peak. During the whole time they were under heavy shell fire, and on arrival they found that there was insufficient cable and that the line had already been broken. Bagga Singh went back for more, and then 12 breaks in the line had to be repaired; the task involved working in the open and under fire for six hours, after which Bagga Singh went on maintaining the line till nightfall.—A. P.

Rash Driver Let Off With Fine

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sharif Ali Mohamed Ali, a motor-driver who was found guilty of rash and negligent driving, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default suffer four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, to-day.

The accused who was driving rashly collided with a tram-car at the Junction of Kika Street and Kalbadevi on May 10. As a result of the impact the tram was derailed and the line blocked for nearly half an hour.

EMPLOYEE ON BREACH OF TRUST CHARGE

Danwell Noronha arrested by the police on Monday for alleged criminal breach of trust was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and granted bail till July 8.

The suspect, it is alleged, was asked by his employer who is a shop-keeper, to purchase several articles for the shop and was entrusted with Rs. 40 for the purpose. Danwell, it is alleged, absconded with the money entrusted to him. He was traced by the police on Monday.

MAHIM RESIDENT ALLEGED TO BE RUNNING TWO STILLS

The DeLisle Road Police yesterday arrested Sebastian Aranjo, a resident of Mahim, who is alleged to be responsible for the running of two stills at Girgaumwadi, Bombay.

He was placed before the Dadar Court this morning on a charge of manufacturing illicitly distilled liquor.

He was granted bail pending further investigations.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Working President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha, left Calcutta on Monday for Bihar Shareef to visit the riot affected areas.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 24th June 1941. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,08,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-6 allotted approximately 95 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-13-10 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Wednesday, the 2nd July 1941. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 4th July 1941. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 20th June 1941, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs 2,70,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 25th June 1941 to 1st July 1941 or up to 30th June 1941 where 1st July 1941 is a holiday at Rs. 99-13-0 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 18th June 1941 to 23rd June 1941 amounted to Rs. 26,75,000.

Government Of Bengal Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 60,00,000 (sixty lacs only) of three months' Government of Bengal Treasury Bills will be received at the Offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and Calcutta up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 30th June 1941.

2. Bills will be of the following denominations, viz., Rs. 25,000, Rs 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. Each tender should specify clearly the term of the Bills applied for, the nominal value of the bills required and the price per cent which the tenderer is prepared to pay expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas only.

4. Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Friday, the 4th July 1941.

5. A tender may be for the whole of the amount offered for tender, or for any portion thereof which is a multiple of Rs. 25,000. The minimum amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 25,000. The amount of tender or tenders submitted by any bank, individual etc. must not in the aggregate exceed the amount offered for tender.

6 If the total of tenders received is in excess of the amount offered, a proportionate allotment will be made. These allotments will in all cases, be in multiples of Rs. 25,000, the minimum being Rs. 25,000 and, in order to effect this, the Reserve Bank of India reserve to themselves full discretion to allot a higher or lower percentage, or to make no allotment, to individual tenderers as may be appropriate.

7. The Reserve Bank of India reserve the right to reject the whole, or any part, of any tender without assigning any reason.

8. A Treasury Bill will be paid on maturity only at the Office of the Reserve Bank of India at which it was issued.

Colombo Rubber Market

Colombo, June 23

Rubber sheet 57 1/2, crepe 58 1/2. Saturday's closing same. Copra 27/5, cocoanut oil f.o.b. 235.00 nominal.

Sirajuddowla Anniversary

CALCUTTA, June 21.

A meeting of the Sirajuddowla Anniversary Committee was held in the Azad office on Friday, June 20, with Moulvi Abul Mansoor Ahmed, Editor, the 'Daily Krishak", in the chair. The Committee was reconstructed with 50 representatives from different organisations. An Executive Committee was also formed with Poet Nazrul Islam, as President, and Md. Modabbar as General Secretary. Mr. Satyaendra Nath Majumdar, has been elected as a Vice-President and Mr Rajri Mukerjee as a member of the Executive Committee. — Orient Press of India.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: June 24.

Opening steady, the market moved with an uncertain trend, but closed with a firm tone. Tata Deferreds opened unchanged at 1995 and declined at one time to 1975 but later steadied at 2000 while Tata Ordinaries, which opened at 381, receded to 378, but later firmed up to 382/8. Bombay Dyeings improved to 1080 and Simplexes continued steady at 117 Indian Irons were slightly easier at 32/8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1995) 1995 80 95 75 2000
Tata Ordinaries (381) 381 78/8 81 78 82/8
Tata Ordinary 382/8, Tata Deferred 2000. Indian Iron 32/8. Steel Corpn of Bengal 20, Bombay Dyeing 1080 Central India 296/4. Century 405/4, Gokak 205. Kohinoor 435/4, Simplex 117, Andhra Valley 1650, Tata Hydro 176/14, Tata Power 1605. Associated Cement 142. Belapur 203/2, Bombay Burma Old 482/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 24.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97/.0
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96/0
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/7
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108/15
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104/2
3 per cent War Bonds 101/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112-14

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 115 4
5 per cent 1965 Mysore 126

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107/12
5 per cent M Deb 1956 115-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Buyers Cautious—Increased Offerings

Bombay: June 24.

Though the American cotton markets recorded a very sharp advance of 33 to 40 pts on Monday, the local market was not influenced by this news. Buyers here were very cautious while there was a general inclination to realise profits Unfavourable war rumours and the fact that the market had already made a rapid advance recently were the factors that influenced the sentiment. Broach April/May contract opened unchanged at Rs. 273/8 though it was expected to open at around Rs. 279. It improved by a rupee to Rs. 274/8. But general realising came in and a downward trend was assumed. Broach April/May came down gradually to Rs. 270/12. At this stage sellers were not active and scattered covering appeared. The rate recovered to Rs. 272/8 and thereafter moved narrowly around this level. The future trend of the market is likely to be influenced by war developments and monsoon conditions.

For a long while thereafter the rate moved between Rs. 272 and Rs. 273. At this juncture rumours were ripe regarding possibility of peace negotiation between Germany and Russia. General selling cause in depressing Broach April/May contract to Rs. 268/12 covering on profit-taking nature appeared in the rate steadied at Rs. 271/4. Closing rates at 5 p.m.

Broach July/Aug	Rs.	249 12 0
Broach April/May		271 4 0
Oomra July		205 12 0
Oomra Dec/Jan		214 4 0
Bengal July		148 0 0
Bengal Dec/Jan		157 9 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1940/41	1939/40
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 23-6-41	4095000	7532000
Receipts yesterday 23-6-41	8000	3000
Export to date 23-6-41	1013000	6241000
Stock at Ports 20-6-41	3286000	2513000
Stock at interior towns do.	4253000	2148000
Stock at Liverpool 20-6-41		
Visible Supply 20-6-41		
Quantity in sight 20-6-41	11615000	13415000
Quantity out of sight 20-6-41		

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 23

Messrs. Balivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

Electric Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd 33 1/2
Electric Bond and Share 5 per cent Pfd. 52
American Telephone and Telegraph 156 1/2
New York Central Rail Road 12 1/4
Union Pacific 80 1/8
Australia 5 per cent 1955 Loan 65
Sears Roebuck 72 1/2
National City Bank of New York 25 3/4
American Viscose 25
Dupont de Nemours 154 6/8
Eaton Manufacturing 32 1/2
Deere Company 23
Briggs Manufacturing 20 1/2
Greyhound Corporation 11 1/2
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1952 43
Int Tel and Tel 5 per cent 1955 45 3/4
United States Steel 57 1/8
Bethlehem Steel 74 5/8
Crucible Steel 38 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining 27 3/4
General Motors 38 3/4
Chrysler Motors 59
Consolidated Oil 5 7/8
Int Nickel of Canada 26 1/4
Inland Steel 74
General Electric 32 1/2
Pacific Lighting 34
Loews Incorporated 30 1/2
National Cash Register 13 1/4
Norfolk and Western Rly 195
N Y Chicago and St. Louis 6 per cent 86 3/4

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay: June 24.

1289 cases cotton pcegoods, 2829 c/s rayon yarn, 53 c/s worsted yarn, 570 bls staple fibre yarn, 523 bls woollen yarn, 38 c/s rayon and cotton mixed yarn, 143 c/s rayon and cotton mixed pcegoods, 78 c/s fibre pcegoods, 70 c/s rayon goods, 281 c/s rayon pce goods, 58 c/s bobbins, 585 c/s paint, 55 c/s design screws, 30 c/s chlorate of potash, 40 bls glue, 40 bls wool and rayon twisted yarn 45 c/s red phosphorous, 25 c/s transparent paper, 100 c/s stone powder, 315 c/s cotton yarn, 188 c/s cotton goods, 200 bags calcium carbonate, 3210 cts tiles, 100 c/s refined camphor, 41 c/s weaving machinery and accessories, 58 c/s cotton handkerchiefs, 37 c/s cotton socks, 200 casks cement, 800 dms aniline dyes, 90 bags empty glass bottles, 3945 bags copra, 500 c/s Napthaline balls, 209 c/s elect bulbs, 83 cts ply-chest wood, 500 c/s beer, 42 c/s bolts and nuts, 28 c/s brass sheathing, 27 c/s porcelain insulators, 76 c/s porcelainware, 50 c/s oscillatory elect fans.

EXPORTS

Bombay: June 24.

15171 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1183 bags linseed Vaid Bros Ltd; 300 bls raw cotton Anderson Clayton and Co; 11 bls cotton bedspreads Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 500 bls raw cotton Ralli Bros Ltd; 125 bls raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

Confidence Shaken In Share Bazar: Sequel To War Rumours

PROFIT-TAKING IN STEELS AND TEXTILES

Bombay: June 24.

Fantastic rumours were current in the Bombay Share Bazar this afternoon when extensive profit-taking both in Steels and Textiles characterised the session. Following bullish news from abroad, there was good feeling prevalent in the market, but weakness in cotton gave rise to various rumours and hence business was done around previous close. Increased liquidation caused reaction in all the scripts. The close was barely steady.

On Wall Street the New York Stock Exchange recorded the fastest advance for more than a year in view of the Russo-Nazi conflict, which is very bullish for the Democracies was relatively short-lived and stock prices fell well below best as more far-reaching implications were considered. Nevertheless, a very long list retained one dollar gains with Steels ranging to two dollars.

Domestic considerations were completely overshadowed. The session closed barely steady.

Business was done around Rs. 2040 in Tata Deferreds which came down to Rs. 2010 but recovered to some extent and closed at Rs. 2027/8.

With small losses the Bombay Dyeings opened around Rs. 1012/8, declined to Rs. 1100, but recovered to Rs. 1117/8 towards close.

Bombay Burmas were the leading light of the day which opened around Rs. 495 and ruled firm allround and closed at Rs. 513/12. All other scripts finished barely steady.

TEXTILES

Bombay, June 24.

100 Ahmd. Advance		266 4
250 BOMBAY DYEING		1117 8
100 CENTURY		425 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA		315 0
100 COLABA		177 8
100 Coorla		103 8
250 David		70 10
250 Dawn		322 0
1 E. D. Sassoon Defd.		1 13 6
100 GOKAK		2 3 8
1000 Hindustan		2060 0
100 Indore		75 0
100 Khatau		152 8
100 KOHINOOR		4.9 0
250 LAXMI X.D.		513 12
100 MORARJI		243 0
250 Model		90 0
100 FINLAY		196 0
200 NEW GREAT		420 0
100 Oosmanshahi		60 0
100 Phoenix		270 0
25 Sassoon Silk		84 0
1000 Sholapur		3045 0
50 SIMPLEX		121 8
100 SWADESHI		319 0
100 SWAN		190 8
500 Vishnu		1300 0
1000 Western		1265 0

BANKS

50-100 BARODA		110 0
25-50 Central		45 6
500 IMPERIAL		1582 8
125-500 Imp.		391 14
50-100 India		144 4
100 RESERVE BANK		105 12
5 UNION		6 7 0

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATES		143 12

INSURANCE

100 Empire		662 8
15-100 JUPITER		14 0
20 Mercantile		62 8
15-75 NEW INDIA		45 14
200 Oriental	X.D.	4200 0
10-50 Vulcan		8 14

ELECTRIC

100 AHM. OLD		176 4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	X-D	1650 0
10 AJMER		12 3

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 24.

Bombay Dyeing 1112 10 15 5 20 17
Century 425 26 21 24 25
Central India 313 15 11 15
Kohinoor 448 49 42 50 49
New Great 424 21 20
Simplex 122 21 22 21 1/2
Swadeshi 316 22 15 20 19
Associated Cement 144/8 143/8 144 143/8 143-12
Andhra 1650
Tramways Ordinary 134/8
Tata Hydro 177/8
Tata Power 1632 22
Tata Steel Defd 2045 25 32 27 33 12 27 25 30 22 27
Tata Steel Ordinary 383 81 82 80 84 83/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 154/8 53/12
Bellapur 208
Bombay Steam 322
Bombay Burma 500 12 10 5 15 12 13

50 BOMBAY TRAM		134 8
100 Bombay Suburban		183 2
10 Broach		15 2
100 Karachi		213 2
100 Poona		2 3 2
100 Surat		18 0
100 TATA HYDRO		176 0
1000 TATA POWER		1622 8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij		35 8
100 C Province	X.D.	04 8
100 Dhond Baramati		04 0
100 Gujarat		10 12
100 Mandra Bhoi		1 4 0
100 Pachora Jamner		61 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj		103 0
500 Tapti Valley		6 5 0

MININGS

90 Burma Corporation		4 12
8sh. Indian Copper		2 4
100 Indian Iron and Steel		32 8
10 SHIVRAJPUR		30 8
50 TATA STEEL Ord		386 8
30 TATA STEEL DEF.		2027 8
10 Steel Corporation		19 14

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK		550 0
10 Air Services		5 6
50 BELAPUR SUGAR		2.8 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.		595 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM		322 0
125 B. Burma		5.3 12
125 B. Burma Cont.		174 6
8sh Br. B. Petrol		3 10
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE		88 0
100 Ind. BLEACHING X.D.		128 0
50 Ind. Invest. Trust		44 4
100 Indian Radio Def.		565 0
100 Indian Radio Ord.		535 0
100 Port Canning		88 0
30 PREMIER CON.		93 4
15 SCINDIA		20 14
100 Wimco		192 0
25 Tata Oil		42 0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley		1560 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam		313 12
7 p.c. Bom Tram (T.F.)		76 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)		632 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st		117 4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 2nd		109 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		156 14
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power		1580 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st		215 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd		153 12
7 p.c. Vishnu		153 12

DEBENTURES

6 p.c. Andhra Valley		101 4
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley		101 2
4 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.		105 0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone		49 2
5 p.c. Sholapur		70 10

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: June 24.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 7/32 two months
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 1/4 three months
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 four months.

B. C. RATES—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/5 3/32

NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 2 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2

MONTREAL—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs. 305
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296.

1/4

JAVA—
Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Banks selling T T Gld 85 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/8; D D Gld 57 1/2

JAPAN—
Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4

BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 135 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

STOCKHOLM—
Ex-rates K 16.85/95
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

SINGAPORE
Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs 156; D D Rs. 156

HONGKONG—
Ex-rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs 86 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Ex-rates Sh. 0/3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs. 20; D D Rs. 19
Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17

MEXICO—
Ex-rates Fcs 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.87
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04

LISBON—
Ex-rates Dol 4.03
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.03 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 83/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 7/16 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

LONDON RUBBER

London: June 23.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 13-5/8 buyers.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: June 24.

Silver market witnessed a quiet session. But the undertone remained steady owing to absence of heavy offerings. Reports of better ready business had a better effect on the sentiment. 1st settlement opened at Rs. 62/13/6 unchanged and after temporarily touching Rs. 62/13 worked upto Rs. 62/14/6 on stray enquiries. Later a quiet tone prevailed. Gold 1st settlement opened unchanged at Rs. 42/2/6 and thereafter moved between Rs. 42/2/6 and Rs. 42/2/3. The turnover was restricted. Later the rate recovered to Rs. 42-2-9. Closing rates at 5-30 p.m.

Silver ready	Rs. 63 1 0
Silver 1st settlement	62 14 0
Silver 2nd settlement	62 13 0
Gold ready	42 2 9
Gold 1st settlement	42 2 9
Gold 2nd settlement	42 3 0

LONDON SILVER

London: June 23.

Spot	23 7/16
Forward	23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London: June 23.

Gold bars fine per Oz.	£8/8/0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Linseed opened at Rs. 5-14-3 and advanced to Rs. 5-15-0. Around this level there was considerable realising in sympathy with cotton. The rate fell back to Rs 5-13-7 1/2 but recovered later and closed at Rs. 5-14-6. Wheat September contract opened at Rs. 4-7-10 1/2 and after declining to Rs. 4-7-0 along with cotton recovered and closed at Rs. 4-7-4. January contract closed at Rs. 4-11-3

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: June 24.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
From Bond Rs. 10/8
Shipment June Rs. 9/4 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 14/4 to 14/12
Large grain Rs. 14/13 to 15/7.
Tone:—Steady

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: June 24.

Yarn No.	June	August	October
6 1/2s.	141	142	143
10 1/2s.	175	176	177
20 1/2s.	252	255	257
40s.	354	357	360

LONDON SEEDS

London: June 23.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20/6 June/July quoted.
Wheat Barletta Russo 20/6 June/July quoted.
Wheat South Australian 27/6 June/July quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: June 23.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/8
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	89
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	100
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	80 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	105 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	104
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	113 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	111 3/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	8 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	76
National Bank of India	31 1/2

INFANTILE LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS

The onset of Infantile Liver and Spleen complaints is indicated by such symptoms as an occasional rise in temperature, attended by constipation or diarrhoea vomiting, stools coloured clay, muddy or white, sometimes emitting bad smell, loss of appetite and slight abdominal distension The child exhibits peevishness and is inert and drowsy It shows an inclination to lie on the face with the abdomen in contact with cold surface. The child's urine when allowed to dry on the floor leaves white patches. The child gets thinner

Before use

AT SUCH A STAGE "SIMPLE" LIVER CURE IS RECOMMENDED.

As the disease advances further symptoms such as hardening of the liver, pain over the region of the liver high temperature, jaundice (shown by the condition of the yellowness of urine, eyes and skin); collection of fluid in the abdomen; distension of the abdomen; protuberance of abdominal veins; swelling of legs face and hands are exhibited

AT SUCH A STAGE "COMPLICATED" LIVER CURE IS RECOMMENDED

Medical practitioners all over India are convinced that JAMMI'S "LIVER CURE" is the infallible and radical cure for Infantile Liver and Spleen complaints Prompt use of Liver Cure has saved thousands of children from the fatal consequences of neglected or inapt treatment

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AMRIT

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Drawing Full Houses at

CENTRAL

Marathi: 1, 7 p.m. Hindi: 4 p.m.

NEW YORK COTTON 19 POINTS DOWN

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

JULY

New York, June 24

Previous closing	14.71
To-day's opening	14.70
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	14.52
Difference	—19

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 246-8
Broach April/May	Rs. 268-0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 24

The New York cotton was somewhat lower on reactionary selling and liquidation following the recent rise.

Trading in July began at 14.70 i.e. one point lower than the last closing. Prices eased slightly under scattered hedging and liquidation but the pressure was not heavy with the resultant narrow changes.

The following are opening ranges:—

July (14.45/44) 14.70/70
October (14.67/65) 14.93/93
December (14.73/71) 15.03/03

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, June 24

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta June July (£18 9/16) £18 9/16
Linseed La Plata July (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Groundnut Coromandal Coast June July (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee June (£49 nominal) £49
Lightning (£45 nominal) £45

RUBBER

Spot (13 5/8d buyers) 13 5/8d buyers
Forward October December (13 1/2d buyers) 13 9/16d value

LONDON METALS

Tin (£261 1/4 buyers; £261 1/2 sellers. Steady) £260 1/2 buyers; £260 3/4 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£62). £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Mysore Sugars In Demand

Madras, June 24

Government securities were steady with good enquiries in state loans. Reserve Banks also received good support at around Rs. 103. Among Textiles, Buckinghams were a shade easier. Teas and Rubbers reported an easy turnover whilst among miscellaneous shares Mysore Sugars attracted a greater attention at around 53/8. Engineerings were a shade easier, whilst Electries continued in good demand

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day:

Buckinghams ord 243/8; Kothari Textiles ord 10/12; Cambodias ord 9; Mlamallay pref 25/8; Highlands 28/4; 28/8; 28/12; Travancore Rubbers 8/4; 8/6; Be 6 small lot; 5/1; Nilgiri Neergundi ord 1/8; Coorgs 31/12 cd; Manalurs 3/10; Periars 5 small lot; Tropicals 19/8; Mysore Sugars 54; 53; Mettur Chem ord 9/12; 9/13; Mysore Chemicals 67/2; Mysore Paper 14/14; 15/2; Spencer ord 5/14; D 'B' 9/10; A V Thomas 16; Indian Steel Rolling ord 7/2.

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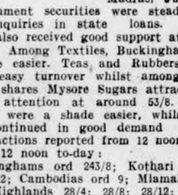

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IT PAYS TO FLY IN INDIA

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 24

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 24

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 24

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 24

Spot (23 7/16d) 23 7/16d nil
Forward (23 7/16d) 23 7/16d nil

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/16 to 0-3 1/2) 0-3 3/16 to 0-3 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, June 24

There was no trading during the night session.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Improvement Towards Close

Calcutta, June 24

Jutes, Cottons, Teas continued fully steady and good business was completed. Coals shares were unchanged. Government securities continued firm. Miscellaneous industrials and speculative Engineering concerns were a shade quieter at the opening but were again improving at the close.

The following were closing quotations:

Government securities: 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 101/12; 3 per cent loan 1941 100/4 small lot; 3 per cent loan 1963-65 95/4 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/15; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 103 small lots; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 109 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 111 small lot; 3 per cent Punjab 1949 99/9; 3 per cent U P 1952 98/4.

Banks: Reserve 104/8

Railways: Dehri Rohtas Rly 10/5; Howrah Amta Rly 97; Mayurbhanj Rly 74.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur 14/8; Bowreah (B pref) 78; Cawnpore Textiles 7; Dunbar 220; Elgin Mills ord 21/4; Kesoram 7/10; New Victoria 2/6; do pref 5/14.

Coals: Amalgamated 26/4 small odd lot; Bengal 360; Bhalgora 4/11; Dhemo Main 13/6; Ghusick and Muslia 3/14; Hurriladih 12/6; Katras Jherriah 26 small lot; Seebpore 21/10; Talcher 1/8; West Jamuria 29/8.

Jutes: Adamjee 26/12 ex div; Anglo India 342 small lots; Auckland pref 147 ex div; Birla 28/12 ex div; Budge Budge 376/8; Calcutta Jute Pref 110; Craig 1/15; Delta 412/8; Gourepore 697; Howrah 53/12; Hukumchand 11/14; India 336 small lot; Kamarhatty 513; Kanknarra 417/8; Megna 42/12; Naskarpara 18/6 Nuddea 61; Presidency 4/15; Reliance 57/8; Soorah 154; Union 405; Waverigy 3/2.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 4/15; Consolidated Tin 2/6; Indian Copper 2/4; Tavoy Tin 1; Dalmia Cement ord 12; small odd lot; Alkali and Chemical ord 16/8 small odd lot; Pref 120; Braithwaite Co 9/8; Britannia Eng 10/10; Burn and Co ord 399 small lots; Hukumchand Steel ord 13/3; Defd 2/8; Indian Iron and Steel 32/15; Indian Steel and Wire Products Defd 36/12; National Iron and Steel 8/11; Steel Corpn ord 20/12; Pref 120; B I Corpn ord 4/7; Pref 180; Calcutta Trams ord 14/12, Dunlop Rubber 40/12; Indian Cables 20/8; Spencer Co B Pref 9/8 ct; British Burma Petroleum 3/12; Tide Water Oil 15/3; India Paper Pulp 148; Orient Paper ord 12/12; Sree Gopal Paper 11/4; Star Paper 11/6; Titaghur Paper pref ord 5/11; do ord 19/7; Midnapore Zemindary 70/8.

Sugars: Buland 17/4; Carew and Co ord 9/10; Champaran 15 small lot; New Savan 7/7; Samastipore 7/8.

Teas: Bateli 5/14 c div; Belgachi 17/12; Central Cachar 53/8; Hasimara 43/4; Hattikhira 20/2 c div; Ranicherra 9/10; Tezpore 7/8 ex div; Pref 13/8; Tukvar 12/4.

Debentures: 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge Debs 99 small lots; 5 1/2 per cent 1938-53 Carew and Co Debs 106 small lot.—A P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, June 24

Cotton Sind July 16/2; January 18/6/6; Punjab July 15/1/3; January 16/7; American July 30/14; January 30/14/3; quiet.

Wheat July 31/5/6; September 32/0/9; weak.

Gram July 28/12/3; September 29/7/3.
Toria July 35/14; September 36/4a
Cottonseed July 17/9; September 18/0/3.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 24

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol 38 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted
U S Steel Common dol 57 1/8
U S Steel Preference unquoted

FINANCES OF BARODA STATE

The net assets of the Baroda State at the end of the year 1939-40 amounted to Rs. 1,094 lakhs. The permanent investment of the State stood at Rs. 4,19,62,773 as against Rs. 3,78,04,050 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 41,58,723. The total yield on capital investment amounted to Rs. 41.47 lakhs or 3.63 per cent on the investment of Rs. 11,43,71 lakhs. The number of memorial and charitable funds was 286 and the amount of endowments Rs. 18 4 lakhs. The total balance in 22 saving banks rose from Rs. 9,03,413 in the previous year to Rs. 13,93,920.

Baroda's Industrial Home For Women

The Chimnabai Industrial Home for women in Baroda is a institution where women receive training in a number of useful and remunerative handicrafts, for each of which a class is conducted. One such class gives instructions in calico printing. To enable this training to be imparted on modern lines, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 300 for purchase of preliminary materials and Rs 700 recurring. Of the latter amount Rs. 600 are earmarked for giving scholarships to the lady students, and the rest for purchase of blocks of the latest designs.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, June 24

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £100

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 24

London Stock Exchange was quiet.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London, June 24

5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 1/2) £104 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 1/8) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/8) £113 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104) £104
New York Loan (£100 7/8) £100 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-1 1/2) 12-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-6
Hydro Electric No dealings
Electric Music Industry (10-4 1/2) 10 3
Princhin Johnson (20-6) 20-5
Imperial Chemicals (31-6) 31-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (49-7 1/2) 49-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£54 1/2) £56
Dundee Rubber (33-9) 33-9
Unilever Ordinary (22 1 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Ford Motors (19-0) 19-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£62) £61 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (83-1 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£4) £4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (93-1 1/2) 93 9
P and O Def (24-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2
Distillers (65-9) 65-6
Bredfords Dye (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (4-0) 4-0
J and P Coates (32-1 1/2) 32-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-9) 28-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-9) 15-9
Inter Nickel (dol 38 7/8) dol 38 7/8
Indian Iron (46 3) 45-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (28-9) 28-9
Empire of India (20-4 1-2) 20-4 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£7) £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (14-9) 14-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-0) 26-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (17 6) 17-6
Burma Corporation (6-3) 6-6
Rio Tintos (£6) £6
East Rand Properties (40-0) 41-3
Rand Mines (£7) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown (£11) £10 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (53-9) 54-4 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (69-10 1/2) 70-0
Sub Nigel (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (21-3) 21-3
Union Corporation (£6 3/4) £6 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Anglo India (31-3) 30-7 1/2
Burma Oil (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-9) 6-7 1/2
Shell Transport (43-9) 43-9
Royal Dutch (£16) £16

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£35 3/4) £36 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£13 1/8) £13 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 5/8
London Southern Defd (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£123 1/2) £123 1/2
London Transport (£35) £36

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The 27th annual general meeting of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd. was held at the office of the Company on Monday, when the annual report and statement of accounts were adopted.

The report states:—

During the year 4211 proposals were received for assurance amounting to Rs. 99,10,043-5-4 and 3600 proposals have resulted in Policies assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 81,41,509-5-4 as against Rs. 95,42,758-13-4 of the last year. The rest are either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.

The new business in the year under report shows a slight decline. It is mainly due to the difficult situation created by war conditions. There are, however, signs of the situation improving considerably and it is hoped that this year will show better results.

Claims: During the year, in the Ordinary Branch 240 Claims by death were intimated. They amounted including bonuses to Rs. 5,42,581-11-0 157 Claims by Maturity including Bonuses amounted to Rs. 3,73,960-7-0. In the Industrial Branch one Claim by Maturity including bonus amounting to Rs. 641-4-0 was intimated and paid, and no claim by death was intimated.

The Investments in securities are shown at cost. The market value, however, of these securities has appreciated considerably and on 31-12-1940 stood at Rs. 1,12,60,813-12-0 against Rs. 1,08,36,878-3-5 the cost price.

Dividend: Your Directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 0-12-0 per share at 12 1/2 per cent for the year ending 31st December 1940. This dividend, in view of the Insurance Act of 1938, will be paid out of the Reserve Fund.

The petition for reduction of the nominal value of our shares is still pending before the High Court.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Proposing the adoption of the Audited Accounts, the Chairman said:

We are now passing through the Second Year of the Great War which has upset all our calculations and disturbed the economic conditions all over the World.

From the accounts circulated you must have seen that we too have experienced a setback in our new business Similar is the experience of several other Companies of good standing. The reason for this is to be found in the present unsettled condition of the various markets and the uncertainties caused by the War in the minds of the people. I, however, trust that the present abnormal conditions will improve and our people will get accustomed even to these abnormal times

In spite of the fall in new business we have maintained our general position and our Life Insurance Fund has been increased by the substantial amount of Rs. 16,96,360. The total Life Fund now stands at Rs. 1,34,43,935.

Our experience of claims continues to be favourable.

"LIMITED AND REDUCED"

During the past year, an extraordinary meeting of the Shareholders had resolved to reduce the uncalled liability on our shares by reducing the face-value of each share from Rs. 50 to Rs. 20. This resolution requires the confirmation of the High Court. The Company's lawyers were instructed to take the necessary steps for the purpose. Accordingly proceedings were instituted in the High Court of Bombay. A strange position has, however, arisen. The law requires that for the purposes of reduction of Capital the Company must obtain the consent of all its Creditors and Policyholders are for this purpose treated as creditors This consent must be in writing. It is practically impossible to obtain the written consent of 27,000 policy holders in favour of the reduction of the Capital. The Law necessitates that the words "and reduced" be added after the word "Limited" and we are daily being asked for explanation with regard to this from our Policyholders.

CRITICAL YEAR FOR INDIA'S SUGAR SYNDICATE

High Cane Prices Lead To Heavy Over-Production: Grant Of Rebate Averts Catastrophe

The report of the Board of Directors of the Indian Sugar Syndicate Limited for the Season 1939/40, which was submitted to the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Syndicate, held at the "Ceremonial Hall" of the Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, on Monday, deals with the activities of the Syndicate in an exceptionally critical year during which it was faced with an array of difficult problems.

The Season was an unusual one in more respects than one. The production was the heaviest on record and the major portion of it was produced at a phenomenally high cost. The very existence of the Syndicate was at one time threatened, and as a combined result of all these factors, the disposal of the stocks was a long and slow process.

CRUSHING SEASON

The majority of the factories started crushing in the beginning of December, and as a result of the pressure from the Government to crush all the cane available, the season continued in the case of a large number of factories till about the second week of May and the latest date on which crushing ceased was June 6, 1940. The average crushing period, which was the highest on record, was 145 days and the total production amounted to 2,67,28,495 maunds as against a production of 1,32,54,818 Mds. of the Season 1938/39 and 2,11,19,263 maunds for the season 1937/38. The nett quantity pooled with the Syndicate came to 2,55,57,064 maunds as against 1,31,80,812 maunds during the previous season.

PRICES

The report points out how, though the Syndicate has been blamed for fixing high sugar prices, the basic price of Rs. 12 per maund of sugar was based on the cane price of Rs. 0/8/9 per maund, which had been fixed by Government in spite of the representations of the Syndicate, and left very little profits for the factories. Further, though according to the sliding scale the minimum cane price was raised in the first fortnight of January to 0/10/9 and was about annas 10 during the first five months of the season, and though there was an increase in Excise Duty in March, the Syndicate did not increase its sugar price proportionately but kept it at the same level.

CATASTROPHE AVERTED

High cane prices led to a heavy over-production of sugar and it became necessary to get the cane prices reduced. For this purpose Government, in order to comply with the sliding scale, wanted the Syndicate to lower its rates first, while the Syndicate was not willing to bear the loss involved on high priced sugar already manufactured. Finally Government agreed to a reduction in the price of cane from April 11, to 0/6/3 upto April 30 and to 0/5/6 thereafter, and 30 lakh maunds of additional sugar was produced after 12th April at this cheaper rate Market prices of sugar had started falling below the rates fixed by the Syndicate from March, because of the over-production and this gave rise to demoralisation among the members and undercutting. While the Syndicate was trying to stop the rot by various measures matters were made still worse for it by the withdrawal of its recognition by the Government on June 21, 1940, on the ground that taking advantage of its monopolistic position it was trying to maintain an artificial level of prices at the cost of the consumer

With heavy stocks manufactured at artificially high costs under a system of regulated prices, which had now to be sold in competition at cut-throat rates, the industry was faced with ruin. With a bumper crop awaiting him in the next season, the cane-grower too was in the same predicament. Ultimately the Board had recourse to reduction of the selling rates by Rs. 2/8 per maund from 20th July 1940 and a serious catastrophe was avoided when, as a result of negotiations between the Board and the two Governments announced on 3rd August, 1940 their decision to restore recognition to the Syndicate. Government further helped the Syndicate to reduce the selling rates by 14 annas by the grant of a rebate of Re. 1 in excise duty from 25th August.

FUTURE OF THE SYNDICATE

The report refers to the problem of the adjustment of the large claims which have arisen against the Syndicate as a result of the reduction of selling rates below the basic rate at which the Syndicate is supposed to have purchased the sugar of its members. At an extra-ordinary general meeting held on the 22nd February, 1941, it was decided to refer the whole matter to arbitration and the Directors hope that it will soon be settled to the satisfaction of everybody.

Cyclone Relief In Bengal

Further Grants Made By Govt.

DARJEELING, June 24.

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned further grants of Rs 3,00,000 in agricultural loans and Rs. 60,000 in gratuitous relief for the cyclone affected areas in Bakarganj District. The total grants made under these heads for district now amount to Rs. 13,00,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively.

The Government have also sanctioned a further grant of Rs. 15,000 in gratuitous relief for Noakhali District, bringing the total gratuitous relief grants made for the districts to Rs. 50,000.—A. P

PERCEPTIBLE CHANGE IN WEATHER

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"There is a very slight but perceptible change in the weather conditions, to-day", stated Dr. Savur, Director of the Colaba Observatory.

This does not, however, mean that there will be immediate relief. The sweltering heat will continue for another 24 hours.

To-day is the 16th day of this phenomenal break in the monsoon. Here and there in the city, there were drizzles; but mostly the sky was clear and the heat oppressive. Jaded workers in the city get even less relief during the nights which compare favourably with those during the summer. They look in vain for any cool, refreshing breeze.

The normal rainfall figures have now fallen short by over eight inches of rain.

The maximum temperature was registered at 91.4 degrees, while the minimum shot up to 83.0 degrees. Both the minimum and the maximum temperatures were five degrees above normal.

Humidity in the air was 72 per cent, that is 12 per cent in deficit.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN ASSAM & MALABAR

POONA June 24

The monsoon has been weak over the country except in Assam and Malabar where it has been active. Local thundershowers occurred in Orissa and north Madras coast and a few falls in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central Provinces, Konkan and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Calicut 3 inches, Berhampore 2, Cuttack 1 1/2, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Mangalore, Trivandrum, Calingapatam 1 each, Honavar 3/4.

Temperatures were five to ten degrees Farenheit above normal in West United Provinces and central parts of the country.

Forecast (until 25th evening):

The monsoon will be active in Malabar, north Madras coast and Orissa. Fairly widespread rain is likely in Assam and south Konkan and local rain in Bengal, north-east Deccan and east Central Provinces. A few thundershowers are also likely in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, West Deccan, Mysore, East United Provinces and West Central Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy rain is likely in Malabar along the Circars and the Orissa Coast in the next 48 hours.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 24

All-India Weather Chart upto 8 hrs. on Monday with shade temperature and maximum and minimum, rainfall for the past 24 hrs., since 1st June and departure from the normal is as under:—

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	89	79	T	23.3	+6 9
Calcutta	94	83	—	16.4	+7.5
Cuttack	98	75	1.4	7.2	+0.1
Patna	94	83	—	2.6	—2.9
Gorakhpur	98	77	0.1	6.5	+2.0
Benares	103	87	—	4.2	+1.6
Allahabad	107	89	—	2.1	
Cawnpore	109	89	—	1.7	—0 3
Lucknow	108	87	—	2.6	—0.1
Bareilly	106	85	—	4.4	+1.0
Dehra Dun	98	79	—	8.7	+3.5
Delhi	107	87	—	3.1	+1.3
Ambala	107	87	—	4.3	+2.6
Sialkot	109	85	—	7.2	—0.3
Rawalpindi	112	83	—	1.3	—0.1
Srinagar	94	62	—	0 2	—0.8
Fort Sandeman	100	76	—	—	—0.4
Quetta	95	55	—	—	
Rangoon	88	78	0.3	19.5	+5.5
Khandwa	101	81	—	0.1	—4.0
Jubbulpore	104	85	—	3.6	—1.2
Nagpur	104	77	0.5	2.3	—4.5
BOMBAY	91	83	—	5.9	—8.3
Ratnagiri	88	80	—	19.2	—4.4
Ahmednagar	98	71	—	—	—4 5
Poona	91	72	—	2.1	—2.0
Sholapur	99	74	—	2.8	—1.7
Hyderabad (Deccan)	97	79	—	1.2	—2.8
Bangalore	84	67	—	1.7	—0.8
Mysore	82	68	—	4.1	+1.3
Calicut	81	74	3.4	33.1	+4.2
Shillong	77	63	0.3	23.1	+9 0
Darjeeling	70	59	0.3	10.3	—8.5
Simla	79	63	—	5.1	+0.6
Kodaikanal	63	54	—	4.2	
Colombo	86	79	0.2	5.6	—1.7
Bhavnagar	102	80	T	—	—3.6
Jacobabad	109	85	—	—	—0.1
Hyderabad (Sind)	100	82	—	—	—0.3
Karachi	89	82	—	—	—0.5
Jaipur	102	81	—	1.9	+0.5
Ajmer	98	82	—0.5		—1.1
Deesa	100	81	—	—	—1.2
Rajkot	101	80	—	—	—3.1
Ahmedabad	101	80	—	—	—3.3
Bhopal	99	81	—	0.7	
Akola	100	81	0.1	0.5	—3.5
Amraoti	100	83	T	0.2	—4.5
Indore	98	77	—	—	—4.4
Malegaon	99	74	—	0.5	—3.1
Mussoorie	79	56	—	5.2	+3 1
Mahableshwar	71	61	0.5	18.1	—14.0
Baroda	100	81	—	0.2	
Belgaum	83	69	—	5.1	—1.4
Murree	84	65	—	3.3	+0.7
Cherrapunji	75	66	0.2	96.9	+17.6
Bijapur	96	71	—	0.8	—2.2
Mount Abu	83	67	—	—	—2.6
Ootacamund	62	54	—	11 3	+5.8
Jodhpur	100	81	—	—	—1.2
Gwalior	108	91	—	1.8	

T denotes rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. of 24th June, 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.025 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.0 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 91.4 deg. (4.6 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 83.0 deg. (5.5 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hr
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 130 mls
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 19 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.
Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 5.90".
Total rainfall during the year 5.97".

EARTHQUAKE REPORT: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3430 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 15h. 8m. (I.S.T.) on 23rd June, 1941.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24/6/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.4 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BURMA'S HARD BARGAINER

Bajpai's Tribute To Premier U. Saw

RANGOON, June 23.

After strenuous work last week, the Indian Delegation relaxed for a couple of hours to-day, when they met their Burmese collaborators at luncheon given by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai. It was attended by all the members of the Burmese Delegation, Ministers, leading Burmese and Indian officials and non-officials.

Meanwhile, the work of the two delegations continues through cooler [illegible]al and informal, and it seems that no stone is being left unturned to evolve a formula acceptable to both parties. At the luncheon, Sir Girja Shankar referred pleasantly to U. Saw's "hard bargaining qualities." He went on to say that nevertheless given requisite spirit and good neighbourliness there was no reason why talks should fail.

Over the week-end the Indian Delegation informally consulted local Indian opinion. Mr. R. H. Hutchings, agent to the Government of India in Burma and one of the Advisers, has been prevented by illness from active participation in the discussions, but the observations and notes which he has prepared are available, it is understood to the Delegation.

The Burma Government officially entertained the visitors at dinner on Saturday night the Premier presiding.—A. P

Tuesday's Sittings

RANGOON, June 24.

To-day the India and Burma Delegations held one of the shortest sittings since the conversations began.

It is understood that the Burma Delegation gave their reply to one of the points at issue and the Indian Delegation withdrew to consult the local Indian leaders.—A. P.

HOW WOMEN CAN WIN MEN AND MEN WIN

Respect of Other Men

Unless two pints of bile juice flow daily from your liver into your bowels, your food decays in your bowels. This poisons your whole body. You get yellow tongue, yellow skin, pimples, dull eyes, bad breath, bad taste, gas, dizziness, headache. You have become an ugly-looking, foul-smelling, sour-thinking person. Everybody wants to run from you.

Laxatives can't help, for they only move out the tail end of your bowels and that doesn't take away the decayed poison.

Only a free flow of your bile juice will stop this decay poison in your bowels. The one mild vegetable medicine which starts a free flow of your bile juice is Carter's Little Liver Pills. No calomel in Carter's. Only fine, mild, vegetable extracts. If you would bring back your personal charm, start taking Carter's Little Liver Pills according to directions today.

COTY HAIR-OIL

GIVES

GLOSSINESS WITHOUT GUMMING

SHINE WITHOUT STICKINESS

AN ATTRACTIVE, GENEROUS PERFUME

HAIR-SMARTNESS THROUGHOUT THE DAY

IT STRENGTHENS, NOURISHES, STIMULATES...

Coty

CHYPRE, ROSE, GARDENIA OR JASMIN

Sole Agents for Coty (England) Ltd. M. G. SHAHANI & CO., KARACHI

c/wo/1

Cuticura

OINTMENT

Never neglect the slightest scratch. Apply Cuticura at once; it kills any germ or poison you may pick up and keeps the rest away until your skin is whole again

KEEPS GERMS OUT

45

METRO

DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.

TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 2 DAYS!

LAST FEW DAYS ONLY!

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

TO-MORROW
Change of Program
CHARLES BOYER
IRENE DUNNE
in
"WHEN TOMORROW COMES"
Next FRIDAY:

ON THE SCREEN!
Tobacco Road

BOMBAY ON THE SCREEN
IN
NATIONAL STUDIOS
Laugh-Lined Picture of City Life

ASRA

Directed by LALITCHANDRA MEHTA AND CHIMANKANT GANDHI
SUPERVISION MENBOOB.

Starring:— SARDAR AKHTAR
with Amar, Husn Bano, Wasker, Kanaiyalal, Bhudo Advani and others

SPECIAL TIMINGS
1—4—7—Daily 10 a.m. on Sundays

PATHE

NEW EMPIRE 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 1, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 29, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 24, 1310
Hightide: —; 12-46
Lowtide: 5-54; 18-41
Sunrise: 6h 3m
Sunset: 7h 19m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—A special meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain. There will be an interesting programme and the public are cordially invited.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION—There will be no meeting of the Corporation to-morrow (Thursday).

The next meeting of the Corporation will be held here on Monday, the 30th instant at 3 p.m. (B.T.).

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay, Mr J. B. Irwin, Secretary to the Governor, Lt.-Colonel L. C. Paik, Military Secretary and Captain D. G. Moore, Aide-de-Camp left Kirkee for Bombay and arrived Bombay the same morning.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARD—The opening ceremony of the Gujarati School for the Children of the Harijans near Khar Railway Station will be performed by Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, President of the Provincial Board of Harijan Sewak Sangh, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at Khar, opposite Railway Station at 6 p.m.

MAYOR OF BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ADDRESS COMMITTEE—The Christian community of Bombay will present an address to Dr. J. A. Collaco, on his election as the Mayor of Bombay on Saturday, the 28th instant at 5 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay. His Grace Dr. T. D. Roberts, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay will preside.

LADIES' COMMITTEE JUMBLE SALE

Mrs. Donald Hill is arranging another Jumble Sale to be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, July 12 from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. Contributions of all kinds will be most gratefully received at the Ladies' Committee Office any day except Saturday and Sunday during the mornings.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

At the adjourned special urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the G. D. C. C. which was held on Sunday, 22nd June at 9-30 a.m. The following members were co-opted:—

(1) Sjt. G. G. Mehta
(2) Smt Vimla Mehta
(3) Sjt. Manekial Gandhi

At the said meeting some of the office-bearers were also elected as under:—

Sjt. Rangildas Kapadia, President; Sjt. R. M. Desai, Secretary; Sjt. G. G. Mehta, Secretary.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—The annual general meeting of members of the Bombay Natural History Society will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. in the Lecture Room of the B. E. S. T. Co., Electric House, Ormiston Road, Bombay, to adopt the accounts and report for the year ending 31st December 1940 and to elect the Committee of Management for the ensuing year. There will be a lantern lecture on "The Region of Perpetual Night" by S. H. Prater, M.L.A., C.M.Z.S.

PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

The Property Owners' Association has been informed by the Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi, that Income-tax Authorities have been instructed to allow suitable deduction to property owners for providing amenities to the tenants such as lifts, lighting of passages, maintaining of gardens, etc. for the purpose of Section 9. Where, however, a separate charge is made for these amenities the annual letting value should be based on the rents chargeable for the building only, the net result of the charges made for amenities and the actual expenditure incurred thereon excluding any Capital Expenditure being treated as income or loss under "other sources."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Santa Fe Trail" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Nice Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Dr. Kildare's Crisis" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Meet the Wild Cat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Arizona" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Letter" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Asra" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-Ki-Dasi" Daily at 1-30, 4 and 7 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 1-15, 4 and 7 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Woman" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m
CHITRA—"Vachan" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manthan" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
EDWARD—"Red Barry". Time as usual.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (PARSI DIVISION)

The Superintendent of the Parsi Ambulance Division acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a donation of Rs. 4,000 in part payment for the construction of a new motor ambulance as a gift to the Division from Mrs. Putlibai Dhunjisha Captain in sacred memory of her late son Mr. Darashah who departed this life on the 25th June 1939. The Division warmly appreciates Mrs. Captain's sympathy with the working of the Division in the cause of suffering humanity.

ANY OLD CLOTHES FOR FLOOD-STRICKEN?

The Secretary of the Malabar Cyclone Relief Committee writes:

The President of the Cochin State Congress Committee in a letter to the Secretary of the Malabar Cyclone Relief Committee has appealed for old clothes for distribution to the destitute who are without food or clothing. In their improvised huts with damp floors these poor men, women and children are shivering without sufficient covering in the continued torrential rain. Used clothes that can be spared may be sent to: 21, Palm Mansion, Tilak Road, Dadar.

LADIES' COMMITTEE BRIDGE DRIVE

A Bridge Mah Jongg and Rummy drive is being organised by the Ladies' Committee of the War Gifts Fund to take place at the residence of Mrs. Dubash, Hehmat Manor, Warden Road, on Wednesday, July 23, from 6-30 till 9-30. Mrs. Dubash has kindly offered to lend her house for the occasion. It is ideal for the purpose with its spacious rooms, wide verandahs and high ceilings. There will be no chance of overcrowding or of stuffiness. Light refreshments will be served and drinks will be available. Forms can be had from any of the following:—Lady Duggan, Mrs. Gibbings, Mrs. Francis Low, Mrs. Magnusson, Mrs. McIntosh, Lady Mody, Mrs Pether.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF PT. KANDARP NARAYAN

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Rent Collectors' and Private Servants' Union, writes:—

The Diamond Jubilee (Sixtieth Birthday Anniversary) of 'Lokpriya' Pandit Kandarp Narayan Misra, the Organiser and President of the Bombay Rent Collectors' and Private Servants' Union, will be celebrated on October 5th, 1941.

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State Rulers To Fix Civil Lists

Recommendatory Move Of Special Committee Of Rulers

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Special Committee of Rulers met to-day at the Bikaner House to examine the items, which should ordinarily be charged to the Rulers' Civil List, and the reasonable basis on which it should be settled, where it has not been separated already from expenditure on State Administration. H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, presided. Others present included H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, pro-Chancellor, and Their Highnesses the rulers of Dewas (J. B.), Sangli and Wankaner.

It was noted from the information received from various states that a substantial majority of the members of the Chamber of Princes had already separated the personal expenditure of the rulers as distinct from the expenditure on State Administration and had settled it on a reasonable basis, and that in most other cases the matter was receiving active consideration. In this connection, it was recalled that the Chamber of Princes had unanimously adopted a resolution which 'inter alia' recommended the settlement upon a reasonable basis of the purely personal expenditure of the ruler, as distinguished from the public charges of the administration.

A tentative list of items framed by H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner was considered in the light of the tentative decisions of the last meeting of the Special Committee. Certain unanimous decisions were reached, which will in due course be placed before the Princes' Standing Committee and referred to the States.

It is understood that this Special Committee is not intended to fetter the discretion of individual rulers, but is designed to assist such rulers as had not already done so and may so desire, to separate their civil list from the public charge of administration, or to review the demarcation of Civil List already made in their budgets.

The Committee will meet again to-morrow.

PRINCES AND WAR EFFORT

Special Committee's Decision About Dissemination Of Information

A special committee of Rulers, including His Highness the Jam saheb (Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes), His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner (Pro-Chancellor) and His Highness, the Maharaja of Dewas met on Tuesday morning at the Taj Mahal Hotel and considered certain questions relating to the release of regular information about war effort and kindred administrative activities of the Indian States.

The Committee unanimously reached certain tentative conclusions recommending periodic dissemination of such information in such States where this was not done already, with due regard to local conditions.

POLICYHOLDER'S SUIT

Against Oriental Assurance Company

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kania)

Dr. Chhabildas T. Master and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

The Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. ..... Defendants.

This was the hearing of a Notice of Motion taken out by the plaintiffs for an Injunction restraining the defendants from preventing the plaintiffs and all other policyholders of the Company from voting at the meetings of the Company 'inter alia' on resolution for the election of directors. It will be recalled that on the morning of the 16th June last when the Company was to hold its meeting in the evening, his Lordship refused to grant an ex-parte interim injunction to the plaintiffs. Now when the Notice of Motion came up for hearing his Lordship made no order on the Notice of Motion and ordered its costs to be costs in the cause. His Lordship expedited the hearing of the suit and fixed it for the 15th of September next subject to a part heard suit.

The plaintiffs who were two of the policyholders of the Company had filed this suit—for a declaration that there was a contract between the Company and the policyholders whereby the policyholders with profits exceeding Rs. 4,000 were entitled to vote at the meetings of the Company on all resolutions including, those for election of directors,—for specific performance of that contract—and for an Injunction restraining the Company from violating it.

Fatal Fall From Third Floor

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, on the body of a four-year old boy, Kusum Thakur, who fell from the third floor of a building at Dadar yesterday, and died in the hospital a little later.

KILLED BY VICTORIA

"Death due to being accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria while crossing a street", was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the body of Parvatibai Bhiku aged 65, at the inquest to-day.

Dr. Bhagwandas In Serious Condition

BENARES, June 23.

Captain Nigam arrived yesterday to see Dr. Bhagwandas and was here till this evening.

On Sunday evening the patient's condition seemed to be slightly better.

Dr. Nigam says that Dr. Bhagwandas's condition continues to be anxious and serious though there is an abatement in the progress of kidney deterioration.

It is stated that surgical treatment is a necessity but the Doctors present condition does not permit an operation.—A. P.

De Gaulle's Message To Bombay Frenchmen

BOMBAY, June 24.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of General de Gaulle's appeal to all Frenchmen, which was held at the Taj in Bombay on June 18, the Committee of Free Frenchmen of India, Bombay, has received the following message from General de Gaulle:

"Deeply moved by your declaration. With you I am convinced of our final triumph thanks to the unity and devotion of all."—United Press.

Sir C. J. Hall

The following has been added at the end of Rule III(i) of the Rules regulating the use of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall at Bombay:—

"Deposits not exceeding one rupee unclaimed for one whole account year, balances not exceeding one rupee of deposits partly repaid during the year then closing, and all balances unclaimed for more than three complete account years will, at the close of March in each year, be credited to the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall Maintenance Fund."

Sweetmeat Merchant Speared

Toll Of City Riots Mounts Up To 55 Dead And 253 Injured

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In spite of the rigid enforcement of the Curfew order in riot areas, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the Police, stray assaults and stabbing and other assault cases continue to occur.

After 10 a.m. to-day and within the course of two hours five incidents were recorded.

Two of them were reported to be stabbing cases. The victims were immediately taken to the hospital. Their condition is said to be very precarious.

The third man was way-laid while going to purchase some articles and was stoned severely. He was removed to the hospital. The fourth incident was said to be an assault with lathis. The victim received injuries on his body and was unable to move.

In the fifth case a man was assaulted from behind by some hooligans who were hiding in a remote corner of the street. The Police are investigating the matter.

About 3 p.m. some stones were thrown at a paint shop in one of the affected localities. One man was arrested in this connection.

The most serious case of the day, however, occurred at 5-30 p.m. when a sweetmeat merchant was speared. It is stated that when the merchant was sitting on his "galla" carrying on his trade, an unknown person approached him from the side and flung a spear at him, with such force that the spear got stuck in his abdomen and could not be pulled out. The injured man was removed to hospital, he is stated to be in a precarious condition.

Earlier in the day a case was reported of a hooligan threatening a shopkeeper with a knife.

One more person, who was injured in an incident on the previous day died in hospital on Tuesday evening.

This brings the total casualties in the present riots to 55 dead and 253 injured.

DICTIONARY DECIDES IT

Plea That Dagger Is Knife Fails And Accused Gets Four Months

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"At a time when riots are going on and cases of stabbing are reported in the city day in and day out, I think a deterrent punishment is necessary", observed Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Mazagon Police Court Magistrate in passing a sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment on a man, who was arrested for carrying a dagger.

The sentence was passed under the provisions of the Indian Arms Act. For contravening the Police Commissioner's order banning the possession or carrying of lethal weapons, the accused was given one month's imprisonment in addition.

The sentences will run concurrently.

The defence contention was that the weapon the accused carried was a knife, and refuge was sought under the plea that the word dagger was not defined in the Arms Act. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but contended that what he carried was only a knife, used for repairing chairs and furniture.

The Magistrate relied upon the etymological derivation of the word, in the absence of any definition in the Act. In Chamber's 20th Century Dictionary the word 'dagger' was defined as "a short sword for stabbing at close quarters." It was also defined as "an offensive weapon with long blade sharpened at one or both edges and used for cutting or thrusting."

Mr. Coelho considered that the weapon exhibited in the Court had the appearance of a dagger in all respects. Hence he declined to accept the defence plea.

Passports To Palestine

All British subjects holding British passports or Palestine passports are now required to be in possession of special endorsements before they travel to Palestine. Intending travellers from Bombay Province are therefore advised to present their passports for examination and necessary endorsement before the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay at least three weeks before they propose to leave Bombay.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also latest WAR NEWS

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

DIST. INDUSTRIAL OFFICERS

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the creation of three posts of District Industrial Officers—one each at Surat, Ahmednagar and Belgaum.

The main function of these officers will be supervision of new and existing cottage industries and the District Sales Depots and to provide the cottage workers with small working capital and implements on suitable terms. They will also help the organisation of small industrial establishments for the common purchase of raw materials and sale of finished products and inspect establishments in receipt of loan from the Government to ensure that the money is spent on the objects for which the loan has been granted.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1941.

WHAT THEN SHALL WE DO?

It is two months since communal murders and murderous assaults began in the city but their end is not yet in sight nor can it be said that the situation has appreciably improved. So far 55 persons have been killed and about 250 injured. But nobody feels confident that the number of murderous assaults is at least decreasing steadily. On the contrary past experience has shown that the trouble may flare up at any time. In the past such disturbances were brought under control or stopped comparatively early. But, in spite of their past experience and presumably better resources, the police have this time sadly failed in dealing with the law-breakers. Similarly, in the past they dealt effectively and promptly with political terrorists, but they have failed now to cope with communal terrorists. In far too many cases the culprits have escaped though they often committed assaults in open daylight and on public thoroughfares. Whatever may be the causes of the failure, the police have failed this time. That has elicited much sympathy for them, much explanation and many excuses but they have yet to be congratulated on their success.

Police And Public

At the Mayor's Peace Committee's meeting held on Monday Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Police Commissioner, sought to put the blame on the people saying that they did not co-operate with the police by helping them to catch culprits red-handed or by giving information leading to their arrest. There is doubtless some force in this complaint. But the police and Government themselves are far more responsible for the absence of people's co-operation. They have been in the past too bureaucratic to elicit it adequately. There was a change for the better under the Congress Government, who showed in their ways that they were responsible to the people and who, therefore, got from the public all the co-operation they needed. It is no wonder, therefore, that they could nip communal trouble in the bud almost overnight. But now the old bureaucratic regime has returned. At the first peace meeting in the city the Police Commissioner, it is said, did not want any intervention by the public and later would not accept Congress volunteers except as representatives of a Hindu body thereby accentuating communalism. There have also been allegations of discourtesy and highhandedness on the part of some police officers even towards the very persons who offered them assistance. Yet the Commissioner is surprised at the police not getting enough co-operation and contrasts the attitude of the people of this country with that of the people in other countries. If people here do not actively help in catching culprits red-handed, to make things easier for the police, it is certainly regrettable, but some relevant points in this connection should be duly noted in addition to those already mentioned above. In other countries the people are armed and, therefore, have some confidence in dealing with violent law-breakers. But here the people are disarmed and at present in Bombay they cannot even carry sticks to defend themselves if the law-breakers should turn against them, nor have they now the confidence that the police will come in time to defend them and catch the law-breakers and not arrest them along with the latter as members of an unlawful assembly. The Police Commissioner has no idea to what extent the reputation of the Bombay police has suffered We regret we have to say all this, though we know that there are many officers and men in the police, who have encouraged public co-operation, and that the force as a whole has been doing strenuous work.

Wanted "Mohalla" Committees

Hereafter at least things should be handled radically. Government must see that the police is efficient and acquits itself in a way that would elicit due co-operation from the public. The suggestion of punitive police, made at the Mayor's meeting, did not deserve to be summarily brushed aside by the Commissioner. Their training can be expedited and till it is completed trained volunteers in the city should be utilised by the police as are the Civic Guards, for instance. If in addition to these measures representative "mohalla" committees are formed somewhat on the lines of the Prohibition Committees founded by the Congress Government, they will be helpful to the police, if the latter duly co-operate with them. Whether these measures are adopted or not, in view of the undeniable fact that the police have failed to give adequate protection to the people, the latter, that is, Hindus and Muslims jointly, should themselves concert organized measures to deal with the hooligans. Economic boycott of the offending community has been suggested by some including even Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress. But, apart from the fact that in a prolonged series of reprisals it is not possible to say which is the offending community, it is not fair to hold a whole community responsible for the misdeeds of the goondas. The remedy will be worse than the disease and will be one more cause for communal warfare and a more plausible argument in support of the two-nation theory. On the contrary every effort must be made to promote economic interdependence, which is of great value in promoting and maintaining unity.

Root Cause

Finally it should be realised by all that tentative measures to end particular communal disorder are not enough. Such measures are like treating the symptoms of a disease, an essential and urgent task undoubtedly, but not sufficient by itself to cure the disease fully and permanently. The root causes of the disease need to be treated at all stages. The root cause of the present chronic communal strife is well-known to be political discontent with regard to the distribution of constitutional powers between the communities concerned. If so, the most effective way to end the strife for good is to evolve a lasting constitutional settlement. If in the present circumstances such a settlement is not immediately possible, at least a tentative settlement for the duration of the war should be attempted. As against even such an attempt it has been said by some critics, who wrongly assume that only the community to which they do not belong is at fault, that to expedite a settlement because some goondas have started a murderous campaign is to permit riots to set the pace and even the nature of a settlement. We agree that some times it is necessary to concentrate all efforts on restoring order and establishing the principle that violence shall never be countenanced and must be abjured by one and all. But, if it is wrong to allow riots to set the pace for negotiations, it is also dangerous to allow riots in any particular place to hold up negotiations for an all-India settlement. The latter course will only be playing into the hands of those who do not want any settlement just at present and whose sole object is to foment discontent and strife. At least a tentative settlement has long been desired by many and negotiations for it should not be indefinitely delayed. Nor should their course be diverted from the path of justice and fair-play to all communities by any threats of violence or actual violence. As regards the question who should take the initiative, Gandhiji and Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu are best fitted for the task. They will not be long in getting substantial support from a large number of Muslims. If their task is lightened by the Government releasing all the members of the Working Committee in view of the grave situation in the country it will be an act of statesmanship from more points of view than one. But we wonder if Government are capable of such statesmanship.

Frankly Speaking

Need Of The Hour

The British are certainly not doing badly on the various Middle East fronts. But the hour demands something better. Italian resistance has been broken in Abyssinia but pockets still remain necessitating the engagement of a certain number of troops who are required elsewhere. In Syria, progress is being made, but it is painfully slow. Avoidance of "blitz" has been a desirable tactic so far. But contact has been established between the spokesmen of Syria and Free France for negotiating the promised treaty. This is another very wise move by General de Gaulle. And if the main principles of a treaty are quickly agreed upon the liquidation of the Syria campaign may even follow almost automatically. In any case it will not take long. But in the meantime blows can be struck at the Axis in the Middle East. For instance the Soviet Black Sea fleet will doubtless cut Axis sea communications between Rumanian and Bulgar ports and the Aegian sea. Admiral Cunningham is thus enabled to devote more attention to Axis supplies to Libya and Tripoli.

A "Heroic" Gesture!

Spain's reaction—or rather that of the present regime—to the German attack on the Soviet Union is interesting in a number of ways. The fact need hardly be noted that the Spanish Government, like the Nazis, has suddenly discovered that, after all, Communist Russia is "the common enemy of all." But what is interesting is an implied confession by the Spanish Foreign Office spokesman that the public of Spain did not necessarily agree with General Franco and Senor Suner. For, he went out of his way, in his comment on the new development, to urge that the Spanish Government was "the final interpreter of the feelings of the people." The other thing that is interesting is that, according to him, "many thousands of Spaniards" desire to volunteer for the crusade against Communism. The heroic gesture of these alleged crusaders causes us a certain amount of amusement. But is it intended to help the Fuehrer or to sidetrack some really troublesome demands by him, a demand, for instance, that General Franco should now begin making a nuisance of himself to Britain?

Russo-Polish Treaty?

One of the immediate welcome results of the German aggression against Russia is the possibility of an agreement between the Soviet Union and Poland as represented by the latter's Government in London. In fact, General Sikorski has all but announced it. For, in a declaration approved by the Polish Cabinet, he says "the Polish-Russian question which might have shadowed the outlook of many friends of ours in the West and caused noxious frictions and clashes, I believe, may disappear from international politics." We hope the formal conclusion of peace between Poland and Russia will not be delayed long since, first, Russia and Germany are no more friends, second, Polish statesmen themselves appreciate, as we believe, the correctness of Russian claims to certain territories of Poland and, third, General Sikorski's present assurance that Poland's "foremost foe" is Germany. The treaty will be of great moral and material value to both sides in the common fight against the Nazis. General Sikorski has appealed to Russia to release the "thousands of Polish men and women including 300,000 war prisoners" who are "still suffering in Russian prisons." Russia owes it to herself as well as to the common war effort to respond to this appeal promptly.

Treatment Of Detenus

It is a relief, however temporary, it may tuurn out to be, to learn that the proposed hunger-strike of detenus in the Agra Detention Camp has been postponed in consequence of Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit's telegram intimating her intention to visit them and the local authorities' assurance that their grievances are under consideration. But it is amazing that Mrs. Pandit has not been permitted to visit the detenus. That an ex-Minister wishing to bring about an amicable settlement in the matter should not have been allowed even to visit the detenus shows either that the authorities concerned have become utterly insensible to the decencies of public administration or that something is rotten in the Agra Detention Camp and cannot stand the light of day. However, we shall see how Government deal with the grievances which are said to be under consideration. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has laid down a sound principle in his telegram to the U. P. Governor that until detenus are tried and convicted they should not be treated as criminals. The treatment of prisoners of all classes is still most unsatisfactory and vigorous and widespread agitation is necessary to bring about any appreciable improvement therein.

A History Of India

Correspondence has passed between Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, Bhartiya Itihas Parishad, and Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, General Secretary, Indian History Congress on the contemplated History of India. We publish below Dr. S. Khan's preface to the correspondence and his first letter to Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The rest of the correspondence will be published in subsequent issues. Dr. S. Khan in his preface says:—

The public is no doubt aware that the Indian History Congress launched a scheme for a comprehensive history of India on scientific lines at its Allahabad session in October, 1938. Another scheme had been projected for a national history of India, at Benares, in December 1937. During the period from October 1938 to the end of 1940, preparations for implementing these proposals were in full swing, and the Indian History Congress approved of the basic proposals at its Calcutta session in 1939, and Lahore Session in 1940 In accordance with the Lahore resolution, reproduced in one of my letters to Dr. Rajendra Prasad the details of the projected scientific history of India are being worked out, and the syllabuses on all periods of Indian history prepared by experts are now practically ready. At its next meeting in Hyderabad, on December 21, this year, it is proposed to get the detailed work done by the Congress on this subject approved, and to start the writing of Indian history in the beginning of next year.

An attempt was made by me to bring about co-ordination between the two schemes. The reader is referred to the correspondence that passed between me and Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Dr. Rajendra Prasad has allowed me to publish the correspondence. The correspondence will show that the reasons adduced by Dr. Rajendra Prasad for the separate existence of the two series are strong, and I have no doubt that they will appeal to many persons. I am, however, still of the opinion that co-ordination is not only feasible, but necessary, and it will be conducive to the solidarity and integrity of Indian historical scholarship. As, however, it has not been found possible to have one unified scheme, it seems clear that the Indian History Congress must go ahead with its programme without further delay. This is being done, and the preliminary work is now practically finished

I am publishing this correspondence as it clarifies the position of the Indian History Congress and Dr. Rajendra Prasad's co-adjutors.

★

Dr. Khan's Letter To Rajen Babu

No. 129-HC-9
Allahabad
Dated March 29, 1941

My Dear Dr. Rajendra Prasad,

You may be aware that the Indian History Congress has, at its last session held in December at Lahore, decided to undertake the work of the writing and publication of a comprehensive History of India on scientific lines and has appointed a committee consisting of its past presidents to arrange for its execution. This resolution is the result of deliberations extending over a number of years. In Poona, in 1935, at its first session, the attention of the Congress was drawn to this most important aspect of its work. But no definite progress could be made immediately as the organisation was in its infancy and needed to be consolidated and strengthened. At the second session held in 1938 at Allahabad, however, a decisive step was taken by appointing a committee consisting of some of the most eminent historians of India to explore its possibilities. ("Resolved that a committee, consisting of the following, be appointed to examine the feasibility of preparing a scientific and comprehensive History of India:—Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Diwan Bahadur Dr. S. K. Aiyangar, Rao Mahadur K. N. Dixit, Prof. Mohamed Habib, Rao Sahib C. S. Srinivasachari, Prof. K. A. Nilakantha Sastri, Prof. D. V. Potdar, Dr. M. H. Krishna, Dr. Surendra Nath Sen, Dr. Balkrishna Sri Jayachandra Vidyalankar, Prof Sri Ram Sharma, Mr. R. V. Poduval, Mr. B. V. Krishna Rao, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan.")

Though no formal resolution was passed by the Congress on this subject, yet the opinion on its feasibility was almost unanimous. At the last session, however, the following resolution was adopted:—"The Indian History Congress regards the scheme for the writing and publication of a comprehensive History of India on scientific lines as feasible and entrusts its execution to a committee consisting of the present and past presidents of the Congress, and authorises it to take all necessary steps for the purpose. The Congress authorises the committee to enter into negotiations with such individuals or associations as it may deem necessary for promoting the above scheme." I have given this sketch to show to you that for all these years the organisers and members of the Indian History Congress had been fully conscious of the need of preparing and publishing a comprehensive and scientific History of India by Indian historians.

When the scheme of the Bharatiya Itihas Parishad was published we welcomed it and some of us offered our fullest co-operation and sympathy to it. The chief object of the Parishad, that of organising research and bringing to light the untapped material on the various aspects of our national history, and founding research fellowships etc. was a step in the right direction, and, I am sure, it met with sympathetic response in every quarter. The Parishad also decided sometime after, to undertake the writing and publication of a national History of India by Indian historians The details of this scheme were published a few monthes ago, and it was also announced in the press that the collaboration of the Aligarh Historical Research Institute had been secured. As a result, there are at least two different schemes for the writing and publication of the History of India, one by the Indian History Congress and the other by the Bharatiya Itihas Parishad, if we leave out of account the proposal put forward by the Aligarh Muslim University, and also many others of a local or sectional nature about which rumour has been current.

With limited resources both in men and money, I am afraid, these competing schemes will tend merely to fritter away the national energy. The Indian History Congress can have no viewpoint other than scientific; service of truth, scientific enquiry and unbiassed representation of histori-

(Continued on page 9.)

SIR H. P. MODY SPEAKS

By D. F. Karaka

At a time when over more than half the face of Europe freedom of the spirit is no more, when whole peoples are at the mercy of morons in uniforms, when hordes of Hun soldiery have annihilated innocent, peace-loving citizens of the world and like a herd of elephants trampled on the flower that was mankind, when ninety-five thousand gallant soldiers fighting for their hearth and home lie dead on the battlefields of this war, when whole countries which were like mighty trees in the forest, are uprooted in the twinkling of an eye, and when the theme song of our times is the anguished cry of a woman, wailing for a lost husband or a lost child, it requires a strange sense of humour to be able to stand up after a lunch and give the sort of performance, which Gillie Potter might have given in the music-halls of London before the war. Sir H. P. Mody's speech on so serious a subject as "India and the War" at the Rotary Club yesterday was a classic example of this sort of humour.

* * * *

Tremendously applauded as he rose to speak, tremendously applauded as he sat down, Sir H. P. Mody must have gone back to his air-conditioned room in the House of Tatas feeling like a hero, pleased with himself enough to allow himself the luxury of a Corona-Corona, a luxury which I noticed he denied himself when he made his appeal for the war fund and spoke of sacrifices, lighting a modest cigarette. Yes, tremendously applauded I am sorry to say. And of those who applauded him other than out of curtesy, I can only say that they were oblivious to what is happening elsewhere in the world and unable to grasp the reality of the situation—this lunch-eating, dandified audience, this duli, undrilled, docile elite of our society. The adjectives are suggested by Mr. Winston Churchill's classic peroration on the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Germany.

Referring to a certain columnists' suggestion as to what one expected from the speaker on so important an occasion, Sir H. P. said that such things might be suitable for a Half-Column but were hardly appropriate for a Rotary Lunch. If, therefore, Sir Homi Mody's speech was regarded by him as the correct fare to be served up at a Rotary Club, it is a sad though unconscious comment on the quality of the audience to whom he addressed himself.

* * * *

Let me give you an idea of some of the "humorous" things Sir H. P. said. He said that the only manufacture which continued unabated in this country was the manufacture of babies, regardless of rising costs and falling markets. He visualized (or couldn't visualise, I am not sure)—on the style of Lord 'Curzon's' vision in the last war—Parsees taking their beer in the cellars of Munich. He referred to the diet of maccaroni which produced the finest long distance runners and of the capture of an Italian mule corps where the mules offered the stiffest resistance. He referred to the Jewish regiment in the last war, who were known as the "Jordan" Highlanders and whose motto was 'No advance without security.' (This last joke I remember hearing in the Oxford Union in the year 1932 and even then some said they had heard it before). He spoke of his discovering a business-appeal when he had lost his sex-appeal. Now and again you heard a reference to words like 'democracy' or 'defence' or 'the potential capacity of the country' or 'industry,' but I suppose this was by way of digression. What a conception of responsibility the Chairman of the War Gift Fund must have towards India and towards the war! My predominant feeling at hearing H.P. was to want to cry rather than to applaud and laugh.

As if by way of 'obiter dicta,' he painted a picture of the defence of India, of air-raid shelters that did not exist, of trenches that had not yet been dug, of propaganda that was half-hearted and amateurish. I should have thought this deplorable lack of adequate measures being taken for defence would have made him shudder. But all Sir Homi could say by way of comment was: "I cannot see at any time this country being able to afford a military expenditure..... " Can't You? Prooably you've never heard of the conscription of capital and labour. Probably you've never heard of the German drive to re-arm or of the Soviet Five Year Plans. Or the nationalisation of the means of production and distribution.

* * * *

No, you were not fair to yourself, H.P. Even when you described yourself as "wabbly at the top and cut of shape at the centre," I thought you were misrepresenting yourself. Or weren't you? Likewise I was amused (the only time) when you flung the gauntlet to a columnist and said that you challenged him to a debate. You're so used to being pampered and petted by audiences consisting largely of members of the family, members of your club, co-directors and employees that it wouldn't be fair if the columnist you challenged took you out into the open. You might catch cold, Sir H. P. and I'd hate that.

Reading Matter For Telugu Sepoys

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I learn that there is a great need for providing the Telugu-speaking sepoys at the battle-fields abroad with sufficient books in the Telugu language of a light variety. The number of such sepoys abroad is considerable. So far, I understand the Telugu public has not sufficiently realised the need. It is necessary that the Telugu public throughout the country do provide all books they can for being forwarded to their brethren fighting battles in foreign lands. They must be enabled to while away profitably the time hanging heavily on them when not engaged in actual service. The books must needs be of a lighter variety. Even back numbers of magazines, periodicals and illustrated journals will answer the purpose.

I, therefore, appeal to the Andhra public to send as much of reading matter as possible (novels, story books included) for being sent to our brethren abroad. Intending donors are requested to communicate with the undersigned at the address given below as soon as possible, specifying the nature and the number of books, magazines, etc., in the Telugu language, which they can spare so as to make the necessary arrangements for their delivery and despatch abroad with the help of the authorities. Yours, etc.,

N. C. NARSIMHA ACHARYA, B.A., LL.B.

Lawyers' Chambers,
Picket Road,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

ZURICH, June 23.

News of the outbreak of the Russo-German war caused a great sensation at Vichy where up to the last moment it had not been expected, says the Vichy correspondent of the "Gazette de Lausanne."

Official circles are reserved, the correspondent adds, but certain influential quarters expressed satisfaction at the "Axis undertaking a crusade against Communism."

—Reuter.

* * * *

"The opening of the shipbuilding yard at Vizagapatam on Saturday marks a new chapter in India's maritime history."—Anglo-India

Yes, a new chapter in India's maritime history of the last—er—100 years or so.

* * * *

Speaking at a Conference of Congress workers in Calcutta, Doctor Rajendra Prasad said, 'apropos' of the international situation "we do not know what is going to happen."

Evidently he has not been following the authoritative forecasts of our many astrologers.

* * * *

According to Reuter, "realists in Washington contend that anything which helps to destroy Hitlerism is good."

For once realism has come into its genuine own.

* * * *

The leader of the Communist Party in the United States describes the German assault on Russia as an assault upon the peoples of the United States and the world as well.

Hurray!

Oh, sorry what we meant to say was that we entirely agreed with our U. S. Comrade.

(Who, adds the irrepressible Junior Colleague, entirely agrees with Messrs. Churchill and Sumner Welles).

* * * *

Turkey, it is reported, has asked Germany to define her aims particularly regarding the territories of the Caucasus.

They are, needless to say, particularly oleaginous.

* * * *

Commenting on the Turko-German Treaty, the "Daily Herald," we note, asks: "Is it conceivable that if British industry had been able to furnish the weapons she needs Turkey would have signed a pact with Germany?"

Thanks, brother for putting that question.

* * * *

By the way, ought not Turkey be thanked for a great diplomatic stroke, really?

For, she has contributed directly to a long longed for consummation: the entry of Russia into the war against Germany.

* * *

Finland has protested to Russia over the bombing by Soviet planes of Finnish objectives.

What an outrageous outrage, on a "neutral" country!

* * * *

Sudden increase of German activity is reported along the south and west coast of Norway.

Fear or tactical threat of a sea borne invasion?

* * * *

The Soviet Black Sea Fleet is reported to have been seen cruising off the Bosphorous.

The Duce must immediately rush squealing to the Fuhrer that the Bolshies are depriving him of oil.

* * * *

'Bobby, how old is your sister?'

'Twenty-five.'

Twenty-five? She told me she was just twenty.

'Oh, I expect that's because she was five before she learned to count.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Scolding women are less ridiculous than swearing men.

* * * *

Before giving advice a wise man prepares to dodge the consequences.

* * * *

No man is truly wise who has not bumped up against at least one bunko game.

* * * *

A wise woman shows descretion in the selection of things to be left unsaid.

* * * *

Only after a public favourite has become a "has been" does he begin to realize the emptiness of applause.

* * * *

Some reformers are ushered into office with a lot of noise—and later they are ushered out with a lot more.

Hitler Goes Back To 'Mein Kampf' Era

Eden Exposes Ribbentrop's Mendacious Propaganda

Charges Germany With Using Non-Aggression Pact As Cover For New Offensive

and the whole war effort of their peoples to guide, find great difficulties in meeting here simultaneously. I hope these difficulties may be resolved at some time in the future, but for the present it is impossible to fix a date.

EDEN ON NAZI AGGRESSION

Mr. Eden who was received with cheers said, Mr. Churchill on Sunday told the world in his own unrivalled fashion of the decisions at which the Government had arrived as a consequence of the German invasion of Soviet Russia.

To-day, I wish to give an account of the diplomatic events which preceded that giant act of aggression and of the development which followed upon it.

The House and the country will wish to take a severely practical view of these matters. We keep our eye on the target. That target is Hitler's Germany. Let us pay him the compliment of believing that he too keeps his eye on the targets, and that target is the British Empire, which he rightly regards as the chief obstacle in his path to world domination. The invasion of Soviet Russia is not an end, but a means. Through his attack upon Russia, Hitler hopes to break the military power of that vast State, and thus free himself from any contemporary or subsequent eastern anxiety, when he turns to duel with our own land."

BACK TO 'MEIN KAMPF'

Mr. Eden remarked, "We are back to the German policy on Russia set out in Mein Kampf. Despite the sudden revolutions of Hitlerian diplomacy, he has in truth, never stirred far from them.

> Let mankind never for a moment forget the dominating theme of that turbid revelation of boundless ambition—world domination. All treaties, all pacts, all agreements are for Hitler but a cover for a new aggression.

In the difficult and dangerous diplomatic situation existing today, it would serve no useful purpose to enter into a prolonged analysis of the vicissitudes of Anglo-Soviet relations, but I would recall this fact which seems the cardinal truth in assessing them.

In 1935, we agreed in Moscow with the Soviet Government to a statement which declared, amongst other things, that there was no conflict of interest between the two Governments on any of the main issues of international policy. I have always believed that those words expressed a plain statement of fact and that the relations of our two countries would benefit from their mutual acceptance, and though since 1935 the relations of the two countries have undergone many modifications, they remain as true to-day as when they were agreed upon between us.

CHARGE AGAINST GERMANY

The political system of our two countries are anti-pathetic. Our ways of life are widely divergent, but this cannot for a moment ob-

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(Continued from page 1).

scure the realities of the political issues which confront us to-day. Germany has perpetrated upon Russia an act of studied and deliberate aggression. Two years ago, Germany and Russia signed a pact of non-aggression, and at no time since the signature of the pact, has Germany complained of its performance. When Germany without warning struck her blow, no representations had been made no discussion of any kind were in progress.

RIBBENTROP REFUTED

Mr Eden then quoted what he described as the latest false statement of the German Foreign Secretary "while German troops were concentrating on Bulgarian and Rumanian territory against increasing landings of British troops in Greece, the Soviet Union tried in agreement with England to stab Germany in the back by firstly supporting Yugoslavia openly, politically, and in secret militarily; by trying, secondly, to influence Turkey by giving her a covering guarantee, to adopt an aggressive attitude against Bulgaria and Germany".

Those, continued Mr. Eden, are Hitler's charges and in the face of these, I must make plain that much as we would have welcomed an agreement with the Soviet Union in order to maintain the solidarity of the Balkan people before they were overrun by Germany, an opportunity for such an agreement unfortunately never presented itself. There was never any sort or kind of agreement with the Soviet Union in this matter, and I will tell the House the reason. At every phase in recent history, in the development of Anglo-Soviet relations, we were always retarded by the attention paid by the Soviet Union to the observance of their pact with Germany.

Repeatedly, we reviewed the possibilities of clearing the path of Anglo-Soviet co-operation of any obstacles we could. Every time an investigation was made, whether the matters were trade or political, it became clear to us that the Soviet Government were not prepared to negotiate in view of their anxiety not to introduce any embarrassments into their relations with Germany. Our attitude was equally clear. We on our side never had any intention to conclude any arrangement with the Soviet Socialist Republic except on a basis of mutual interest, and in fact on a basis of reciprocity, and in the light of the Soviet Union's Pact with Germany no such basis existed. That shows how completely devoid of any foundation in fact is von Ribbentrop's statement. There is another aspect of the matter.

The Prime Minister has told how some time ago he warned the head of the Russian State of the peril which he rightly saw was impending. That was some time before the event of the last few days. We at the Foreign Office were already convinced from information at our disposal that Hitler true to his usual technique, was going to attack Russia from behind the smokescreen of his Non-Aggression Pact. With Prime Minister's consent, I told the Soviet Ambassador of the information at our disposal and of the danger which I was convinced confronted his country. I gave him at his request details of that information as we thought we were bound to do. But even at that late hour, the Soviet Government were careful to avoid any expression of opinion which might seem to throw doubt on their observance of their engagement with Germany.

That was weeks ago, continued Mr. Eden.

TRIBUTE TO CRIPPS

"It was this assessment of the impending events that caused me to ask our Ambassador at Moscow to return to this country for consultation. I felt that his experience and advice would be invaluable at such a time and so it has proved. The House and the country are doubly indebted to Sir Stafford Cripps for his work done in conditions of utmost difficulty. For reasons, I cannot say at present, I am unable to conclude any of those pacts or agreements which were once dear to diplomatists' heart—although today, they enjoy but a brief butterfly life. Yet it is clear that by his influence and example, Sir Stafford Cripps has shown to the Soviet Union the fundamental desire of the British Government to maintain our relations upon a normal footing. When he returns to Moscow, he will be able to advise and direct the help which it is the declared intention of the British Government to give to the Soviet Government at the present time (cheers). As the outcome of the last few days events, conversations have been proceeding between the Russian Government and ourselves

I am not able to reveal the full results of these conversations, but I now have from the Soviet Ambassador that his Government have accepted our offer to send Military and Economic Missions to Russia (cheers) to co-ordinate our efforts in what is beyond doubt our common task—the defeat of Germany. The Soviet Government have made it plain to us that in the period of military collaboration which now lies ahead, help will be on a mutual and reciprocal basis.

The British Government will accept and endorse that view. This latest demonstration of German perfidy the attack on the Soviet Union in defiance of solemn pledges has given mankind the final proof, if further proof was needing, of the world wide scope of Nazi lust for power. Hitler has now shown himself once again a cynical traitor to his own pledged word—a pact one day, aggression the next—soothing words in the winter, bombs and tanks in spring. All must realise that whatever their system of Government, an immediate danger to their security is the existence of the Nazi system. While other considerations may be in the balance, that is the greatest.

Britain has probably fewer Communists than any nation in Europe (cheers and laughter). I always hate that creed, but that is not the issue. Russia has been invaded wantonly, treacherously and without warning. Not even the Germans have seriously pretended provocation. The Russians are fighting for their soil. They are fighting a man who seeks to dominate the world. That is also our sole task.

TRIBUTE TO POLES

Confronted with this latest aggression, it is our determination not to relax but to intensify our efforts (cheers). Napoleon once said "I have always marched with four or five millions of men." We march to-day after Hitler's act of aggression with the opinion of hundreds of millions of men said Mr Eden. At a time like this, our thoughts go out with heartfelt sympathy to our Polish Ally (cheers). Once again, their soil is a battlefield. Once again their people suffer for no fault of their own. The Polish people have had a hard history. By their courage in time of unparalleled ordeal they will earn goodwill, and redeem their freedom. That remains our pledge

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Turkey has declared her neutrality in this conflict. From the signature of our treaty of mutual assistance in 1939, our relations with Turkey has been on a very special basis. Turkey is our friend and ally. The Turkish Government have kept us fully informed of the progress of their recent negotiations with the German Government. The conclusion of their agreement therefore cannot come as a surprise to us but we should naturally have preferred it, if no such treaty had been concluded (cheers).

Nevertheless, the preamble of the treaty expressly safeguards the existing contractual engagement of each party. The Turkish Government have repeatedly made plain to us that the first and foremost amongst these engagements stands the Anglo-Turkish Treaty. They specifically assured our Ambassador since the conclusion of the agreement and once again in the last twenty-four hours. That old treaty stands intact.

FINNISH ASSURANCE

As to the events on the northern flank of the new war, the Finnish Minister asked to see me and gave me a message from his Government. He assured me that Finland's attitude was and would continue to be a purely defensive one, in the present conflict. He told me that there was no change in the diplomatic relations between the Soviet Government and Finland, and His Government hoped that his country would not become involved in the conflict. I told him that I took note of his assurance and was confident that the course which his government had announced was the right and the only course for Finland.

Mr. Eden then amid cheers offered a hearty welcome to the return of the Ambassador Mr. Winant. He had come back to us, said Mr. Eden, refreshed by his sojourn in his own country reinspired by his contact with his President and his countrymen and stimulated by what he has seen of the immediate efforts being made in the United States. The past few days, indeed the past few hours have brought fresh indications and assurances of continued and increasing support of our American friends, both material and moral, the volume of which will overwhelm Nazi resistance and crush the Nazi power.

The House will have read the declaration by Mr. Sumner Welles in the press this morning. The Government cordially endorse his statement that any defence against Hitlerism from whatever source will hasten the eventual downfall of the German leader. Mr. Winant has brought us also a renewed expression of the determination of his Government and country to aid us in the part to which we are dedicated.

Our one aim, one irrevocable purpose to which the Prime Minister on Sunday pledged us once again is the destruction of Hitlerism and the Nazi regime. In that task we will not falter, until final victory is won (cheers).

HITLER FIGHTS ON TWO FRONTS

The Labour Leader Mr. Lees Smith who followed Mr. Eden declared that if Hitler meant by this act that he would be regarded by any party or quarter in this country or the United States as a crusader against Communism, he underestimates our intelligence. (cheers). His act last Sunday morning merely means that owing to the increased forces which we now have in this country, Hitler has realised that he must defeat Russia and release a great airforce and a hundred divisions from Russia before the final assault on this country. "Before Mr. Eden spoke, I was apprehensive lest this country might allow political prepossessions to interfere with full strategic co-operation and I was relieved by the statement that the differences of the political systems did not allow us to obscure the realities of the situation. The realities of the situation are that Hitler is now fighting a war on two fronts." Mr. Lees Smith declared that, perhaps the most important statement the Foreign Secretary made was that a military and economic mission is about to proceed to Russia.

UNITED FRONT AGAINST HITLER

"Germany can never conquer Russia, if Russia has the same spirit of resistance to-day that she had against Napoleon. Hitler after the next winter will be faced with this situation: he will have to hold down in Europe a great number of nations determined to fight for their freedom as soon as an opportunity comes. I do not believe that he can at the same time hold down 180 million Russians, if their spirit of resistance is what it used to be. In order that this may be assured, there must be a genuine spirit of resistance between Britain, Europe and Russia combined.

The Liberal Leader, Sir Percy Harris, was glad that Mr. Eden insisted on the strategic importance of the position and declared that some believed that as a result of Germany fighting a war on two fronts, their labours were lessened. Nothing was further from the truth. He was glad that Mr. Eden insisted that we should clear our minds of prejudice against the internal form of government in Russia. Our purpose now should be to root out this evil thing to destroy these outlaws who disregard solemn pacts and agreement and to see that peace is restored to troubled Europe.

HORE-BELISHA SHOWS THE WAY

The former War Minister, Mr. Hore-Belisha, thought that the latest development could be regarded with qualified satisfaction "The efforts of Germany against us are momentarily distracted and whatever the outcome of the conflict, there will be great consumption of German war material. The most satisfactory way of helping Russia will be through the Black Sea but, unfortunately, at the moment, the German hold on Greece, Crete and the Aegean Islands commanding the approaches through the Dardanelles is a great disadvantage to the British seapower. If we do not assist Turkey that country will be used as a venue for the achievement of Germany's ambitions in Asia, and in attacking our interests and our Egyptian position. The only means of sustaining Turkey will be in expediting the conclusion of the Syrian campaign.

Let us analyse this most subtle of Hitler's move—whether from wild desperation or cold calculation. It carries the support of some other countries. It will help to carry Gen. Franco. But all these are long term facts. We have as a result of this got a respite, and I pray that the Government will use it to the full."

Winterton Asks, On Whose Side Is Turkey?

Earl Winterton (Conservative) though that the situation between Britain and Turkey should be clarified. He had great admiration for Turkey, and admitted that there the difficulties were enormous, but the time had passed when any country of the importance and dignity of Turkey can be in position she is to-day. Sooner or later, she has to declare which side she is on.

Mr. Churchill interjected: "What a remark to make!"

Earl Winterton, however, declared that Turkey had signed a treaty with Britain's greatest enemy and asked "How can you be mutually friendly with two enemies such as Germany and us?"

Mr. Churchill again intervened to say: "It would not be in public interest for the discussion to continue on these lines. We should not seek to probe and define too clearly the attitude of certain Powers surrounded by very great difficulties who may not wish or be in a position to declare themselves".

Much general interest was caused when Britain's only Communist member, Mr. Gallacher who has been a persistent critic of the Government rose to speak. Mr. Gallacher declared that of the war which is being waged against the Soviet Union, it may be said that in a very short space of time, there has been a considerable shifting of attitude. (Laughter). "I shall not be the only one that will do the shifting". "When I heard the Prime Minister on Sunday night, I must admit I was agreeably surprised that he had gone as far as he had, but even then he did not go far enough (laughter). I have always been against 'Sell Out'.

It is essential that we should have a Government that could give the most complete and active co-operation with the Soviet Union in the great task ahead".

Replying to a query by another member whether Communists now propose to give the nation's war effort every support, Mr. Gallacher denied that Communists were delaying production and declared that any hold-up was the responsibility of the Government and the employers.

Conservative Mr. Robertson speaking for "the many millions of the King's very loyal Roman Catholic subjects," declared: "We hate both Communism and Nazism". But the Catholics would support whatever measures might be necessary, so long as the Government stood by the assurances that they did not wish to withdraw their previous opinion of Communism as a creed. "We will be behind them and keep our eyes on the target which is the utter destruction of Hitler and Nazi Germany".

Labourite Mr. Aneurin Bevan did not believe that the air offensive only will satisfy people very long. "There will be a sense of frustration if the German military machines marches into Russia and subdues the Soviet Union, as it has subdued other countries and all we do in the meantime is to send bombing planes into Germany."

Conservative Mr. Harvy Strauss hoped that nothing would be said to condone the Russian attacks on the Baltic States.

Liberal Mr. Geoffrey Mander asked how Mr. Eden would use his diplomatic and persuasive ability to try to reconcile Poland and the Soviet.

Liberal National Mr. Granville declared that Germany has now got her war on two fronts "every bomb you drop on German communications, industrial and military targets now is worth ten bombs in two or three weeks time".

Debate In Lords

Like the House of Commons, the House of Lords to-day debated British policy towards Russia.

Lord Cranborne made a brief statement on similar lines to Mr. Eden's.

Lord Gort's Despatches

LONDON, June 24.

It is authoritatively learned in London that publication of Lord Gort's despatches on the campaign in France has been postponed. It was originally announced that they would be published in the middle of June, but it is understood it has now been decided that the present is not an opportune moment.—Reuter.

Liable To Detention Without "Mail-Certs"

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The British Embassy has announced a system of "mail-certs" for parcel-post shipments from the United States to Eire, Finland, French West Africa, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Portugal, Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese and Spanish Atlantic Islands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

It was declared that any packages lacking these certificates after 1/7 would be liable to detention, possibly seizure.—Reuter.

Germany Loses 300 Tanks & 5,000 Men

RUMANIANS ADMIT FIERCE RUSSIAN RESISTANCE

Nazi Plan To Develop 1,000-Mile Front Offensive Sabotaged

MOSCOW, June 24.

A Red Army communique issued on Tuesday morning states, "During Monday the enemy strove to develop his offensive along the whole front from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea directing his main effort towards Shaulai, Kaunas, Grodno, Volkovisk, Kobrin, Vladimirvolynsk, Ravarusska, and Brody, but met with no success.

"All enemy attacks in the direction of Vladimirvolynsk and Brody were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. In the Shaulai and Ravarusska directions the enemy pierced into our territory, but was defeated in the afternoon and driven by our counter-attacks beyond the State frontier.

300 ENEMY TANKS DESTROYED

In the Shaulai area about three-hundred enemy tanks were destroyed by our artillery fire. In the Byelostok and Brest directions the enemy succeeded in forcing our covering units to withdraw after fierce fighting and in occupying Kolno, Lomzha, and Brest.

Brestlitovsk an important railway junction about 125 miles east of Warsaw, is on the River Bug. Lomzha is on the River Narew, 120 miles north-west of Brest and Kolno about 20 miles north of Lomzha. All the three towns are in Soviet occupied Poland.

Air Force Hits Out

Our Air Force carried out successful operations in protecting our troops, aerodromes, populated areas and military objectives against enemy air raids and co-operated on counter-attacks of our land forces.

During the day our aircraft and anti-aircraft artillery shot down 51 enemy planes over our territory, while one enemy plane was forced down by our fighters on an aerodrome near Minsk.

During Sunday and Monday Soviet troops took about 5,000 German officers and men prisoners.

According to latest information 76 and not 65 enemy planes—as stated in the Communique for Sunday—were brought down on Sunday.

Rumanians Admit

FIERCE RUSSIAN RESISTANCE

Rumanian military circles claim that their southern most columns, driving from Galatz have penetrated 50 miles into Russian Bessarabia, according to the Ankara correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company.

The Rumanians amit, however, that the Russians are not remaining on the defensive at any point along the front here, but have launched their own offensive columns towards Poland, Rumania and East Prussia.

The Luftwaffe bombing deep behind the Russian lines is going all out for Soviet railways, air fields, munition dumps and transportation centres in the style of the familiar German technique.

Moscow Claim

GERMANY'S HEAVY LOSSES

Moscow claimed that the German's main effort from as far north as Shaulai in Lithuania to Brody in south-east Poland had "met with no success" and that he had been repulsed or counter-attacked in the Vladimirvolynsk-Ravarusska-Brody triangle facing the Ukraine as in the north with heavy losses including 300 tanks lost on the Lithuanian front.

The Soviet Air Force busily defending troops, aerodromes and cities for the second day from Nazi air blitz, destroyed 50 German planes, making a total of 127 in two days. So far 5,000 German officers and men have been taken prisoners.

From the communique of the Red Army it is shown that the fighting is occurring along a zigzig line through Lithuania and roughly following the demarcation line between Soviet and German occupied Poland as follows:—Shaulai, Kaunas, Grodno, Volkovysk, the Byelostok area in the region of Kolno and Lomzha, Kobrin (east of Brest-Litovsk) Vladimirvolynsk Ravarusska and Brody.

Molotov Meets Foreign Diplomats

MOSCOW, June 24.

M. Molotov on Monday received the Finnish d'Affaires and the Hungarian and Slovak Ministers.

Br. Ambassador Meets Sarajoglu

ANKARA, June 24.

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador, saw M. Sarajoglu yesterday.—Reuter.

Visit Of Smuts & Mackenzie King To Britain

LONDON, June 24.

Owing to the present exigencies Field Marshal Smuts and Mr. Mackenzie King are unable to travel to England in the near future, it is learned in London in authoritative quarters.—Reuter.

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Planning For Post-War India

FOUR COMMITTEES TO TACKLE PROBLEMS OF LABOUR, TRADE, INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC WORKS ETC.

SIMLA, June 24.

The co-operation of non-official industrial and commercial bodies in India will be fully utilised in the work of the four committees to deal with different aspects of post-war reconstruction which were set up at the first meeting of the Reconstruction Committee held yesterday with the Commerce Member, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, in the chair. The work of the four committees is to be co-ordinated by a Steering Committee into which the Reconstruction Committee has resolved itself.

The four committees are:—One on labour and demobilisation with the Defence Secretary as Chairman; the second on disposals contracts with the Secretary, Supply Department, as Chairman; the third on public works and Government purchases with the Labour Secretary as Chairman and the fourth on trade, international trade policy and agricultural developments with the Commerce Secretary as Chairman.

These committees will consist of representatives of Departments of the Central Government, representatives of Provincial and State Governments, non-official, commercial and industrial representatives and representatives of labour according to the nature of the work involved in each committee.

The meeting also approved of the suggestion that a consultative committee of economists drawn from various universities in the country and presided over by the Economic Adviser should be set up.

The Reconstruction Committee (co-ordination) which is the Steering Committee, will receive the reports of the other committees and will be responsible for giving guidance, where necessary to the work of the other committees. The recommendations of the committees will be considered by the Governor-General-in Council and such action as may be considered necessary taken thereon.

LABOUR AND DEMOBILISATION

With regard to the first Committee on Labour and Demobilisation it is pointed out that:—

(a) It will be necessary to inaugurate at once a proper statistical service relating to the increasing volume of employment in the industries primarily affected by war demands, e.g. ordnance and clothing factories, engineering, textiles etc.

(b) It will be necessary to consider how far labour at present employed in a given direction can be re-employed in other directions without retraining, what, if any, arrangements for retraining can be instituted and what the direction of retraining will be finally, whether any arrangements for relief works etc will be necessary and, if so, where and under what conditions of pay terms of employment etc.

(c) It will also be necessary to keep in close touch with the army authorities, so that their plans of demobilisation should not accentuate the problem of employment on the cessation of hostilities. It would appear desirable, therefore, that the army should keep accurate record of the former occupations of recruits.

(d) It will be necessary to consider carefully how far existing facilities by means of which those in search of employment are put in touch with available jobs are adequate in the light of an employment crisis such as may confront the country at the end of the war or thereafter.

As regards the second committee on disposals and war contracts it is stated that it will clearly be necessary to make arrangements so as to prevent the whole economic structure from being demoralized by a sudden cessation of war production. The aim should be to taper off war production as commercial demand expands. Arrangements will also have to be made for the orderly disposal of stocks already on hand or accruing under war contracts, so as not to break prices and check incipient demand for new production manifesting itself.

PUBLIC WORKS AND GOVT. PURCHASING

On public works and Government purchasing policies, it is pointed out that it is not necessary to labour the point that acceleration, or, contrariwise, the decline of public works expenditure, and/or expenditure by Government Departments generally can powerfully influence the labour market and the economic situation generally. It is therefore, a matter of great importance to arrive at an agreed public works policy, the object of which would be to accelerate public works as the various demands for war purposes taper off. It will be obvious that different types of public works will give very different degrees of employment, direct and indirect, according to the types of labour, materials etc. involved and investigations of these aspects of the matter will be required before an adequate policy can be evolved. It will also be necessary to take into account the possible acceleration of, e.g., housing projects and of considering ways and means of stimulating private capital construction as fully as possible.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

As regards trade, industrial, and agricultural aspects of the immediate post-war situation, it is stated that the formulation of long term trade and industrial policies is properly a matter for Government as a whole. But it is clear that practically every country in the world will be faced with an identical problem at the end of the war: and the practicability of the emergency measures adopted by each of them will in part depend upon the general attitude assumed towards international trade. The importance of watching the development of thought and action in this field is particularly great for countries such as India, whose national income is liable to sharp fluctuations through changes in the level of international prices.

A SPECIAL PROBLEM

One special problem arising immediately out of the war situation is also to be considered. It has been pointed out that the gradual improvement in the shipping situation which is to be expected at the end of the war will tend to increase the volume of imports. This will affect the position of industries which have expanded as a consequence of the present quasi-monopoly held by them: and will raise the question of redundant plant, or, alternatively, the question of what tariff measures will be necessary or desirable, to safeguard the position of such industries consistently with due appreciation of the position of the consumer under the then existing circumstances.

It is explained that changes in international policy and in the tariff policies of different countries will greatly affect the position of the flowers of particular crops, e.g., cotton, wheat, oilseeds. It will, therefore, be necessary to consider not only the direct impact effects, but also the possibilities of diverting agricultural production along new lines, if international developments should appear to be, on the whole, unfavourable to the maintenance of the present scale of production of international trade and agricultural products.—A. P.

ON MONDAY

R. A. F. Takes Toll Of Twenty Nazi Planes

German 'Berthas' Start Shelling From French Coast In Darkness

LONDON, June 23.

R.A.F. fighters destroyed eleven more German aircraft in a second sweep over northern France on Monday afternoon making 18 for the day.

The R. A. F. thus gave speedy action to Mr. Churchill's promise to Russia of fierce day and night bombing of the Germans on Monday within a few hours after the Prime Minister spoke on Sunday night.

Twice to-day at least bombers accompanied by large numbers of fighters swept over Northern France and while their escorts were shooting down 18 German fighters attacked once again an important industrial plant near Bethune an other targets.

117 German Planes Bagged In 8 Days

With the confirmed destruction of another German fighter on Monday evening the Luftwaffe has lost 75 fighters in three days in battles over Northern France and the Channel.

The total in eight successive days in 117 against 30 R. A. F. machines missing.

Good Toll For A Day

It is learnt in London that one enemy aircraft was destroyed during the night and another enemy fighter was destroyed in the second offensive sweep carried out by the R.A.F. yesterday, making a total of 13 destroyed in the sweep and 20 in the whole day's operation.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Attacks Targets In Germany

Last night British air force bombers attacked objectives in west and north-west Germany, it is learned authoritatively.

Industrial areas in Cologne and Dusseldorf and the naval base of Kiel were the main objectives of R.A.F. bombers last night.

The R.A.F. last night also made subsidiary attacks on targets at Wilhelmshaven, Emden, Hanover and places in occupied territories.

From all the operation one aircraft is missing.

GERMANS HURL SHELLS ACROSS CHANNEL

German long-range guns mounted on the French coast opened fire during the hours of darkness for the first time in many weeks.

Firing went on at intervals of half an hour.

Immediately afterwards observers on the English Coast saw flashes of light and bursting of shells.

Royal Air Force planes are believed to have been carrying out an attack on gun emplacements.—Reuter.

NAZI RAIDS ON BRITAIN

This morning's Air Ministry "Communique" states: Enemy activity last night was on a small scale and mainly over Eastanglia and the south-east. Bombs were dropped at some points in these areas. But only a small number of casualties was caused and no serious damage was done.—Reuter.

AIR MAILS TO AFRICA AND BRITAIN

SIMLA, June 24.

In a Communique issued on May 29, 1941, it was notified that the air mail service west of Karachi to East Africa, South Africa, the United Kingdom and beyond on the Empire air-mail route was suspended on account of the restricted load capacity of the planes operating the service, says a Press Communique.

As the service has now been partially restored and more capacity has become available, the air mail service to East Africa, South Africa, the United Kingdom and beyond will be resumed with immediate effect, and air mails for all countries served by the Sydney-Singapore-Calcutta-Karachi-Cairo-Durban service will be accepted as before.—A. P.

U. P.'s Lead In Satyagraha

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

More than 14,000 Satyagrahis have gone to jail in the United Provinces, which is stated to be a record figure for the Province in the history of the Satyagraha movement.

BALKRISHNA KELKAR TRANSFERRED

Dr. Balkrishna Keskar, former Secretary of the Foreign Department of the A.-I. C. C., who has been detained under section 26 of the Defence of India Rules, has been transferred to the Agra central jail from here.—United Press.

Nagpur P. C. C. Official Arrested

NAGPUR, June 23.

Mr. Ambulker, office secretary of the Provincial Congress, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

Six Student Leaders Taken In Custody

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Following a search of the office of the Bengal Provincial Students Association in Mirzapore Street, about half-a-dozen young men, including the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Kamal Roy Chowdhury, were taken into custody by the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police this morning.

The police also searched the individual residences of the arrested persons in the city.—A. P.

Congress Secures Four Out Of Five Contested Seats

MADRAS, June 24.

The Congress won four out of the five contested seats in the by-elections to the City Council held yesterday, the results of which were announced this afternoon. With the eight members returned unopposed, the Congress has secured twelve, out of thirteen seats, for which they sought re-election. This together with the Congress Councillors in jail and those recently released who are considered to retain their seats till a judicial verdict is obtained to the contrary, brings the total strength of the Congress Party in the City Council to eighteen.

The total strength of the House is 65.

No single party in the Council is at present in absolute majority, but the United Municipal Party, which includes members of the Justice Party, Forward Bloc and a few Independents, is, however, the largest single party.—A. P.

The Half-Column "By Dim"

Elsewhere in this paper—or more precisely on the editorial page, you will find a journalist's impression of Sir H. P. Mody's speech on "India and the War." When you've finished reading that, come back to this Half-Column and read this:

* * * *

"I see Russian soldiers standing on the threshold of their native land guarding the fields which their fathers had tilled from time immemorial and I see them guarding their homes, where their mothers and wives pray, ah yes, for there are times when all pray for the safety of loved ones, for the return of the breadwinner, of their protector. I see the ten thousand villages of Russia, where means of existence was wrung so hardly from the soil, but where there are still provincial human joys where maidens love and children play. I see advancing upon all this in hideous onslaught the Nazi war machine with its clanking, heel-clicking, dandified Prussian officers, its crafty expert agents fresh from the cowing and tying down of a dozen countries. I see also the dull, drilled, docile, brutish masses of the Hun soldiery plodding on like a swarm of crawling locusts. I see German bombers and fighters in the sky still smarting from the many-a-British whipping going where they hope to find safer and, they believe, an easier prey. Behind all this glare, I see that small group of men who planned, organised and launched this cataract of horrors upon mankind."

* * * *

This is the vision of Churchill different from the vision of H. P. who saw Parsees taking their bee in the garden of Munich. When read Churchill after listening to H. P. I feel the same clean feeling as I do when I gargle with Dettol.

Congressman Elected D. L. B. President

TRICHINOPOLY, June 23.

Mr. B. Venkatachalam Pillai, who was recently released after serving a term of imprisonment in connection with Satyagraha was unanimously elected president of the Trichinopoly District Board at a meeting of the Board held to-day.—A. P.

IN ABYSSINIA

British Take Two More Italian Posts

Grave Situation Of Vichy Forces In Syria

It is officially announced that captured Agaro and Bedelle. Jimma.

NAIROBI, June 24.
British and Patriotic troops have The latter is sixty miles from

400 PRISONERS TAKEN

Operations in all areas in East Africa are proceeding satisfactorily, states a Communique issued here to-day.

The Communique adds: Our troops advancing from the South in co-operation with the Patriots have captured Agaro and Bedelle. The latter is sixty miles from Jimma. At Agaro 400 prisoners were taken.

No exact details of prisoners and war materials taken at Jimma are yet available as the counting and checking will take several days. In northern sector the Patriots met with further successes.

Among the prisoners taken when Jimma was captured were Gen. Tissi, the Corps Commander, and two Divisional Commanders, Generals Scale and Mainardi. There are still about half a dozen groups of Italians operating in various parts of the country. Three groups are engaged in a certain amount of fighting with Belgian troops in Western Abyssinia, two in the Gondar area and one in the south.

On African Fronts

LONDON.—The British force which was reached Palmyra started from Iraq about a week ago and advanced in the easterly direction, it is stated in authoritative quarters in London to-day.

There is no confirmation from British sources of the Vichy announcement that the Allied forces have captured Merjayoum. It is known, however, that Free French forces are now three miles north of Damascus and British troops are in positions astride the Damascus-Beirut road.

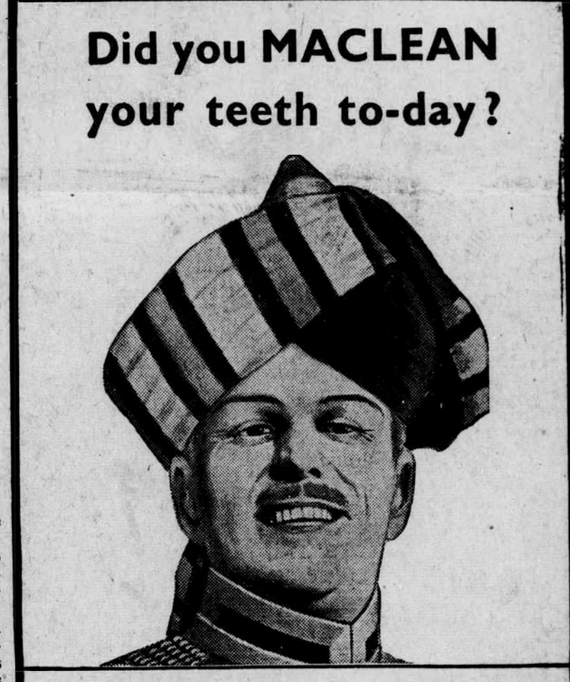
British Thrust Threatens To Cut Vichy Forces

CAIRO, June 24.

Allied troops which went through Damascus have occupied positions at Berze, four or five miles north of the town, from which they are now exploiting further northwards, according to military circles.

British and Indian forces advancing from Mezze are astride the Damascus-Beirut road, few miles north-west of Damascus.

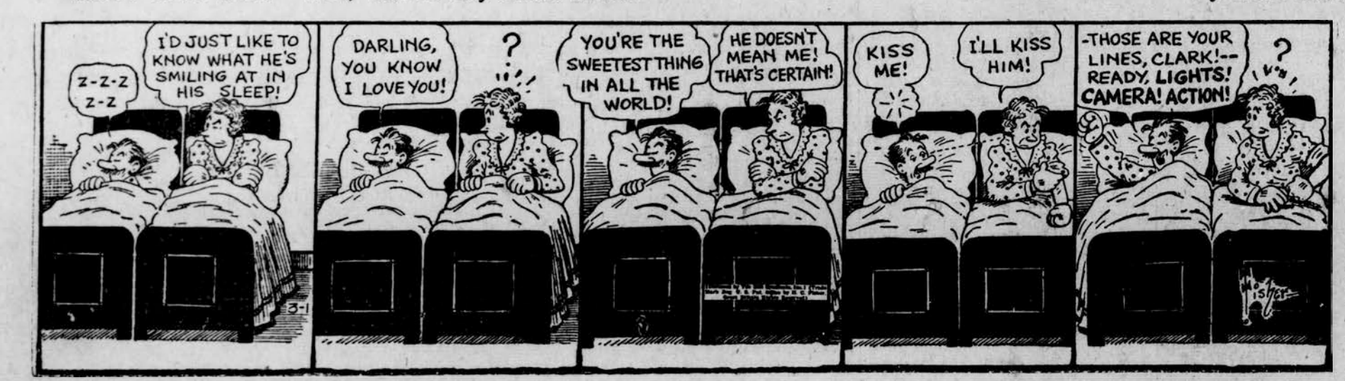
Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?



Right—you did

British To The Teeth

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, Can't a Guy Direct in Bed — By BUD FISHER


Z-Z-Z Z-Z
I'D JUST LIKE TO KNOW WHAT HE'S SMILING AT IN HIS SLEEP!
DARLING, YOU KNOW I LOVE YOU!
?
YOU'RE THE SWEETEST THING IN ALL THE WORLD!
HE DOESN'T MEAN ME! THAT'S CERTAIN!
KISS ME!
I'LL KISS HIM!
-THOSE ARE YOUR LINES, CLARK!-- READY, LIGHTS! CAMERA! ACTION!
?

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Harwood League Football

British Infantry Beat B.E.S.T. After Great Fight

BUTCHI'S MAGNIFICENT GOAL FOR B. E. S. T.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The British Infantry playing in superb form, scored a convincing victory over the B.E.S.T. by four goals to one in the Senior Division of the Harwood League at the Cooperage this evening.

The Infantry were good opportunists, and taking every advantage scored as chances came their way. Langton who was as good as ever, played with characteristic form and scored two goals. Their defence was good, and it was creditable on their part to hold up nippy forwards like Butchi and Michael.

The B.E.S.T. gave a good account of themselves, and though beaten put up a magnificent fight against a much superior combination. Butchi, their star forward, who has often before steered his side to victory, found himself completely shadowed to-day. Nonetheless, he never spared a single moment to snatch a chance and it was due to his untiring efforts that the Tramway were able to score once.

THE GAME

The B.E.S.T. were the first to attack, and Butchi playing brilliantly made several commendable efforts but failed to take the lead. The Infantry then got going and in the twelfth minute Langton scored a good goal after Rana had failed to clear the ball. Two-minutes later, Stone added another goal with a brilliant first time drive.

The Tramwaymen stung by this attacked relentlessly thereafter, and the Infantry goal had some narrow escapes However, the Tramway could not reduce the lead till the interval.

Crossing over with the lead of two goals, the Infantry renewed their attack and five minutes after the re-start Thomas put the Infantry ahead with a crisp shot. The B.E.S.T. swarmed the Infantry goal after this, and should have scored at least on one occasion, but for some fine saves by Welch in the Infantry goal. This did not deter them however from trying, and Butchi who was followed throughout, made a grand solo movement and drawing the goalie out at position, scored a magnificent goal. A few minutes later, Langton scored again. The Tramway's forwards made several determined raids after this but could not score again till the end.

The teams were:

BRITISH INFANTRY: Welch; James and Brady; Jones, Bailey and Jones; Stone, Richards, Langton, Hill and Thomas.

B.E.S.T.—Gardner; Rana and Elliot; Raja, Telang and De-Souza; Pinto, John, Shivram, Butchi and Michael.

REFEREE: Mr. J. A. Scott.

WEDNESDAY'S MATCH

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Reinforcement Camp, 5-50 p.m.

Excuse me— for lasting freshness Inner Cleanliness comes first!

Let delicious, sparkling Andrews give you deep-down, cooling Inner Cleanliness and you will feel fresh all day. A bubbling glassful of Andrews purifies the whole system. First this tonic laxative sweetens the mouth, breath, throat and stomach. Then it tones up the liver and kidneys, and gently but thoroughly clears the bowels. Inner Cleanliness is complete. The body-heating impurities are washed away; the blood purified. You look and feel refreshed and invigorated. Through all the Seasons just drink a glass of Andrews whenever you feel like it. That's the way to keep your body in tip-top condition—no more little ills to mar your pleasure and spoil your work. No longer will you feel enervated and listless. Get your own tin of Andrews to-day.

For Inner Cleanliness be regular with your

ANDREWS LIVER SALT

Handy Size As. 11

Family Size Rs. 1/4

Health Drink and Tonic Laxative

45

CALCUTTA LEAGUE

Mohan Bagan Beat Police

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The following are the results of matches played in the First Division of Calcutta Football League to-day:—

Mohan Bagan 1, Police 0.

Sporting Union 1, Calcutta 0.

Bhowanipore 2, Aryans 0.—A. P.

LAZARUS SUSPENDED

BOMBAY, Tuesday

Following Monday's incidents in the City Police vs. South Kanara match in the First Division of the Harwood League at the Cooperage, the Western India Football Association have suspended Lazarus, one of the Police players who was ordered off the field by Referee Eagle during the match, from participating any more in the Harwood League.

The W. I. F. A arrived at this decision following Referee Eagle's report after the match. The authorities have also warned Shetty, one of the South Kanara players against dangerous play

INDIAN BATTALIONS CLEAR ROAD TO DAMASCUS

(Continued from page 10)

top and the open plain but Mezze, under the mountains, was still surrounded in shadow and burst of the bombs still showed as yellow flashes.

SUCCESS SIGNALLED.

"The rest of the story I picked up from weary British and Indian officers, prisoners when myself a prisoner in Damascus. Mouddamiye and the aerodrome were rushed without much difficulty, but stiff opposition was encountered at the entrance to Mezze, where the road was blocked and defended by more than a dozen machine-guns (as I saw myself later in the morning). The battalions managed to work their way round the sides and, after clearing most of the large and straggling village, felt justified in signalling their success. But when daylight broke it was obvious that the enemy were still about and the question of consolidation arose. A large private house was selected as brigade headquarters and this and other houses were put as far as possible into a state of defence. There was, however, no way of communicating with our main forces and no ammunition convoy had arrived; the reason for this was a two pounder gun on the edge of Mouddamiye village which overlooked the road, firing on our vehicles and compelling them to turn back.

THE CAPTURE.

"At noon, as all was apparently quiet, I drove along the Kuneitra road, passed Mouddamiye and saw this gun now deserted, and then went on past the aerodrome, without being fired at. As I saw no signs of the enemy I drove straight up to the road block at the entrance of Mezze. Here I was fired on by machine-guns and jumped from my truck into a shallow ditch at the side of the road. I was working my way backward down the ditch, and had some slight hope of escaping, when a tank came out from behind the road block and along the line of the ditch. The tank fired two shells which missed at 30 yards. As the gun was now pointing directly at the ditch I chose the lesser of two evils and stood up under machine-gun fire and surrendered. The tank escorted me into Mezze where I found house to house fighting in full progress, being shot at by our side wherever I passed a wide turning followed by the faithful tank. Then for half an hour I sat uncomfortably in a doorway while our fate was decided.

ROAD CLEAR FOR DAMASCUS.

"Tank after tank arrived. I counted ten and two armoured cars before reaching Damascus. We put two tanks out of action with Molotov cocktails, but a "seventy-five" was then brought up to shell Brigade Headquarters at point blank range. The house was full of wounded and the Commander decided to send out a captured French Officer with a White Flag to arrange their evacuation. This was not meant to indicate surrender, but the house was rushed as soon as the White Flag was shown.

"Our troops'" long and determined resistance had the effect of distracting attention from our right flank. Where the Free French were advancing from the direction of Kiswe, of containing enemy tanks and inducing the Vichy troops to withdraw heavy guns from their forts.

"This courageous action undoubtedly contributed largely to the capture of Damascus.

"On Friday morning an attempt was made to take the prisoners by train to Beirut, but as the line was fortunately out, were brought back."—A. P.

The C. P. Government has announced relief of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs to agriculturists in the four Districts of Jubbulpore, Mandala Balaghat, and Bilaspore, where there has been a failure of *rabi* crop due to dust and hailstorm.

A HISTORY OF INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

cal growth of our land, are its guiding lights. So far as I know, and that is clear from the letters exchanged between you and Sir Jadunath Sarkar, the same is the viewpoint of the Parishad as well. I am not here concerned with the other associations. Thus between two there is no essential difference of viewpoint. It may be that you may have in view the popularisation of knowledge of the history of our country, but it is not clear from the statements published so far. The Indian History Congress has its object the stimulation of research and of bringing to light the results of the researches of our Indian scholars in the various branches and periods of our history. What we have in view is something like the twelve volumes of the Modern History of Europe planned by Lord Acton, though on ampler and more comprehensive basis. I do not know what standard the Parishad has adopted. This point was not made clear by Pt. Jayachandra Vidyalankar when Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, our Joint Secretary, put him this question in December last. Thus if there be any idea of publishing "popular" volumes, there would be no clash between the two schemes, but if the standard is to be the same and research and its popularisation the objects, the duplication, in any case, will be inevitable. I shall be highly obliged if you could kindly throw some light on this point, and let us know the standard and purpose of the Parishad's scheme of the History of India.

I have been greatly concerned about it and have been anxious to prevent misunderstandings and to correct inpression in the public that Indian historians are divided among themselves. With a view to securing fullest co-operation from all sections, the committee appointed in 1938 was made fully representative, and I am glad to note that Pt. Jayachandra Vidyalankar gave the Committee the benefit of his views on this subject. In November last I invited Pt. Jayachandra to meet me, when he was in Delhi, and then I put to him a definite proposal for collaboration by the two bodies. I suggested to him the formation of an editorial board, for I was not conscious of any difference in the viewpoint and objectives of the two bodies, consisting of 11 members with Sir Jadunath Sarkar as Chairman and Pt. Jayachandra as secretary. The Board was to be fully representative and was to include prominent historians belonging to the two bodies. I requested him to place the matter before Sir Jadunath Sarker and the board of Parishad and let me know their decision by the first week of December. He promised to meet Sir Jadunath in Calcutta and let me know his views. I asked Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad to write to him, and he met Pt. Jayachandra here and had a talk with him. I do not know if this proposal was actually put by him before you and Sir Jadunath Sarkar.

My proposal was based on a compromise and I wanted to know the reactions of Sir Jadunath Sarkar and the Parishad informally so that I could persuade the Indian History Congress to adopt this compromise at its session which was to be held on the 14th of December. I am afraid I have not succeeded in bringing the two bodies nearer. The Congress, however, has left the door open for compromise and has authorised "the Committee to enter into negotiations with such individuals or associations as it may deem necessary for promoting the scheme." This clause was added specifically for the purpose of exploring avenues of rapprochement with a body like the Parishad. Everyone in the Congress deplored the existence of two competing schemes especially because most of the contributors will be the same and also some members of the editorial board of the Parishad History of India happen to be active members of the Congress and sponsors of its History of India scheme.

Sometime before the Lahore session of th Congress, Diwan Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, the President-designate, had addressed a letter to Pt. Jaichandra Vidyalankar on the subject. I am quoting here the last paragraph of the reply sent to him. "It will give us the greatest satisfaction if you can bring round the Indian History Congress to cast all their doubts about the feasibility of an Indian History of India. And if they are able to do so, the best course of action for them, in my humble opinion, would be to bless the good scheme that has already been launched by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sir Jadunath Sarkar through the Bhartiya Itihas Parishad in collaboration with the Aligarh Historical Research Institute and to appoint a committee to negotiate with the Parishad to find out the lines of mutual co-operation."

★

I need not write to you about the position which the Indian History Congress has secured for itself. It is a representative organisation composed of scholars all over the country and has representatives of all the Indian Universities, Indian Historical associations Provincial Governments, Indian states, and the Government of India. The Archaeological Department, the Imperial Record Department and other such bodies take full share in its activities. The membership is open to everyone interested in the scientific study of Indian history, and it has now on its roll more than 400 members. The three volumes of its Transactions and Proceedings published so far are a clear index of its work and achievements. Cultivation of research in Indian history and its encouragements has been its chief aim, and from this objective it has not been diverted by any other considerations.

I have troubled you with this sketch of the developments to acquaint you with the position as it is in the hope that you will help in resolving differences, and will make it possible for the two bodies to co-operate in the scientific pursuit of an accurate and impartial history of India. My sole desire is to prevent unseemly competition between scholars and their division into hostile camps and sections. If there is difference in their standards and objectives, by all means there should be two or three or more projects But if there is no difference in viewpoint and both aim at truth, then it should not be difficult to ensure co-operation.

My sole aim in writing this is to avoid any competition or rivalry among Indian historians. We have, thanks to the pioneering work of a band of eminent Indian historians, been able to develop a school of Indian historiography which could be compared, in its quality and effectiveness, with a similar school in other countries. We have, however, considerable leeway to make up, and it is my considered opinion, in this formative stage of our cultural growth, that nothing should be done by any person or body of persons, which will lead to the frittering away of our energies. The existence of two independent schemes on precisely the same subject is bound to shake the confidence of laymen in the utility of both the enterprises and this will naturally react upon the success of these two undertakings. I feel, therefore that you should know the facts quite clearly before we proceed with our project. So far as our project is concerned, we started it nearly two years and a half ago and mobilised effective support among the influential elements of the scholarly world.

The Indian History Congress has made it perfectly clear that it is not identified with any political or social organisation, and is not under obligation for financial support to any Indian State or government in India. It has maintained its individuality and integrity intact, and this has ensured the complete independence of its members etc.

Consequently, the history it has projected will be written by scholars who are imbued with the single-minded devotion to scientific pursuit of knowledge, and are not influenced by any other consideration in the pursuit of this aim. I believe your association follows precisely the same rules and there is, therefore, considerable opportunity of collaboration and co-operation.

We were invited, this year, by the Mysore and Hyderabad States but as the latter invited us earlier, we are holding our session next December in Hyderabad Deccan.

If you think there are further points which require elucidation, I should be delighted to send Dr Bisheshwar Prasad, our Joint Secretary, to meet you at Patna, and he will be happy to give you further particulars.

Believe me,
Very sincerely yours
(Sd.) SHAFAAT AHMED KHAN,
General Secretary.

(To Be Continued.)

Coffee Sales In Indian Markets

BANGALORE, June 23.

At the second statutory meeting of the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board held on June 21, it is understood, its existing policy as regards sales on the internal market was confirmed viz., that apart from the release of types and grades of coffee unsuitable for export, which are being marketed in India, the Board would not release any portion of the present surplus stocks held in the pool for internal sale, unless and until it is convinced that there is a shortage of any particular type of grade of coffee in India.—A. P.

MADRAS, June 24.—The total contributions received and credited to the Madras Governor's War Fund upto the close of business yesterday amounted to Rs. 1,17,68,-878-6-11.—A. P.

Communal Ratio In Bengal Census

CALCUTTA, June 23.

"On the evidence so far available, there is no reason to suspect that there will be any startling change in the ratio of the major communities in the province of Bengal", said Mr R. A. Dutch, Census Superintendent, Bengal, in a statement to the press A P

COLOMBO June 24.

Mr. George de Silva who visited India recently on behalf of the Ceylon National Congress has been elected Acting Minister for Health during the absence on leave for two months of Mr Wade Silva.—A. P.

EX-JUDGE JAILED FOR BRIBERY

MIRZAPUR, June 24.

Mr. Y. D. Gundevia, the District Magistrate of Mirzapur, sentenced Mr. Raghubir Seran, a former Judge of Benares, to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default six months' further imprisonment on a charge of bribery.

Mr. Rameshwar Das, a co-accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to undergo three months' further rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

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GV. 3

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Listen, Mother. Just a minute, Dad. Will you take a bit of advice about those boys? You cannot stop them scrambling about in the dirt—it's natural for them to play that way. But you can do something about the danger in dirt.

For there is danger in all dirt. Doctors will tell you that dirt carries germs that can be the cause of many serious illnesses. So why not teach them the Lifebuoy habit?

Lifebuoy is an antiseptic soap. It contains a special health element. If those boys wash themselves with Lifebuoy after their games, before their meals, you need not fear the danger of germs in dirt. For Lifebuoy protects.

It's a grand soap is Lifebuoy and the family will love it. They'll love its rich lather and clean, healthy smell. And, between you and us, you'll like it too because it's not expensive and it lasts a long time.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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INDIAN BATTALIONS CLEAR ROAD TO DAMASCUS

ACTING AS SPEAR-HEAD OF ADVANCE, THEY HEROICALLY FOUGHT THEIR WAY AGAINST HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACKS

SIMLA, June 24.

A vigorous diversion launched with great heroism and self-sacrifice by two battalions of Indian Infantry contributed largely to the success of the Free French forces on the flank of Damascus in breaking the concentrated Vichy defence forces, according to reports received here.

These two Indian battalions, whose brilliant effort with a British Battalion in the capture of Kiswe has already been described, stormed the village of Mezze on the outskirts of Damascus in the early hours of Thursday morning, June 19th.

The Vichy defenders rushed tanks and heavy guns to check the Indians' advance. Our troops were met by a heavy counter-attack and were shelled point blank in the houses they had occupied by French "Seventyfives". Eventually some were forced to surrender, but they had opened the door to Damascus, from which the Vichy forces were forced to withdraw.

The Senior Indian Army Official observer in the Middle East, Lt.-Colonel Desmond Young, M.C., until recently Chief Press Adviser to the Government of India, was with the Indian troops and was himself apparently the first to be captured during the Vichy counter-attack. In his own words he "was the first British Officer to enter Damascus." Later he managed to regain his freedom and was able to welcome the Allied Forces on their entry into Damascus. The following is his cabled account of the action:—

INDIAN HEROISM

"From the moment the invasion of Syria was launched two Indian battalions had been the spearhead of the advance of Damascus in this sector. Dera, Sheikh Miskin, Sanemein, Guarbeb, commonly known as "Rhubarb," Kiswe, in turn fell into their hands, the first two and the last after severe fighting. No sooner had Kiswe been captured after a brilliant night attack than the battalions were given a fresh objective. Their task had been complicated by the fact that a British detachment on their left, after fighting with outstanding obstinacy to their last round, had been forced to surrender to the enemy armoured forces at Kuneitra, thus seriously threatening the Indians' left flank. The Indian Army Brigadier, however, decided to ignore this threat and, on the principle that attack is the best means of defence, to push on straight for Damascus.

"Damascus lies at the top of an inverted "U" of Mountains which rise precipitously behind it. Towards the south-west the mountains dominate the Kuneitra-Damascus Road, which runs straight and completely exposed into the suburb of Mezze. Through Mezze also runs the road to Beirut. Above a sharp defile just beyond Mezze the summits on either side are guarded by stone forts containing heavy guns of above nine inches calibre, which though antiquated are still formidable weapons. On the right of the Kuneitra Road are the heavily wooded villages of Artuz, Judeide Artuz, and Mouddamiye. Mouddamiye and Mezze are about six miles apart and midway between them lies an aerodrome.

INDIANS TO THE RESCUE

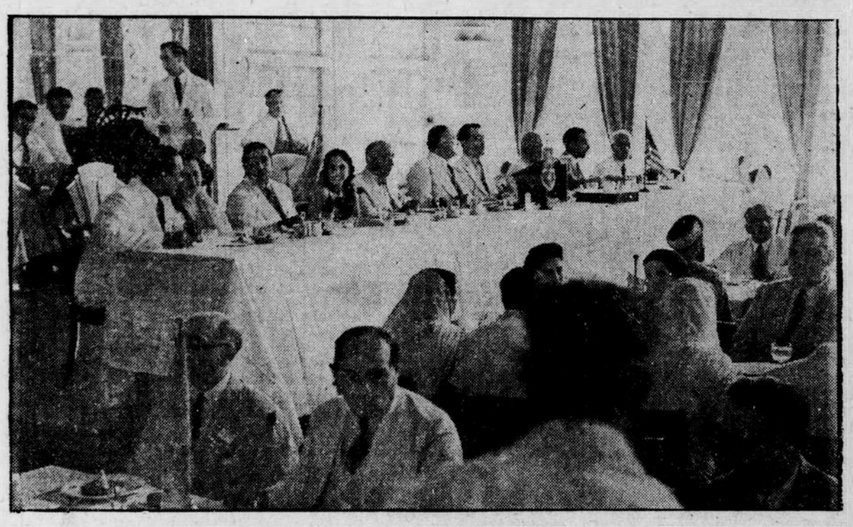
"Artuz had been in our hands for some days, but a daylight advance by Free French battalions to secure Mouddamiye had been broken up by Vichy armoured vehicles. The Indian battalions were, therefore, given the task of seizing Mezze by night, taking Mouddamiye and the aerodrome on the way. There was also a heavily wired camp just outside Mezze on the left which might be held by the enemy. In addition two companies were to scale the heights on the Beirut Road and attempt to capture the forts protecting it. The plan involved a twelve mile approach march on foot by tired troops, with probably stiff fighting on the way before the final assault.

AERODROME REACHED.

"At eleven o'clock that night we stood on a hill in the rear and gazed across the plains towards the brilliantly lit city of Damascus, but our attention was fixed on the just discernible black patch of woods round Mouddamiye. At 11-15 came a rattle of machine-gun and rifle fire; it grew in intensity and then died away, and we rightly guessed that our troops were through and pressing on.

Further bursts of fire indicated that the aerodrome had been reached. These two died away and for some time the darkness and stillness were unbroken. But the defenders of Mezze must by now have been well awake and when firing started again, almost in Damascus itself as it seemed the volume was much greater. For hours we stood and shivered on the hill top. Gazing to the left of the city lights and trying to guess how the battle was going, we were dog tired from our own approach march of several miles and from the stiff climb up slopes covered with loose stones; it needed little imagination to realise how tired the troops must have been when the signal of their success at last went up at 5-15 in morning. Dawn had broken over our hill

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3.)



Bombay Rotary Club Luncheon (Ladies' Day) at Taj on Tuesday. Sir Homi Mody (centre of dais) was principal speaker.

Attack On Russia Betrays Real Military Weakness, Says Polish Foreign Minister

LONDON, June 23.

"The Polish-Russian question which might have shadowed the outlook of many friends of ours in the west and caused noxious frictions and clashes I believe may disappear from international politics". This statement was made by the Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, in a declaration approved by the Polish Cabinet.

This followed a meeting of the Polish Cabinet to discuss the German attack upon Russia.

The declaration, which was broadcast from London to Poland, also declares that Germany, the foremost foe of Poland, has torn asunder an alliance which so long has been the source of our greatest misfortunes.

By striking at Russia they are undertaking, at great risk, a task of which the issue is uncertain and must be weakening.

After declaring that since the treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918 Russia has continually collaborated with Germany, the declaration continues, "We are entitled to assume that Russia will now cancel the Pact of 1939."

Thousands of Polish men and women including 300,000 war prisoners are still suffering in Russian prisons. "Should it not be deemed right and honest to restore these people to their country?"

The declaration states that the German attack "testifies to a far greater German weakness than we had suspected.

This attempt to destroy the military power of the Soviet in order to avoid a threat to the rear of the German armies when they assault the British Isles CAN ONLY MEAN THAT THE GERMANS FEAR THAT MILITARY POWER.

Also the quest at all cost for the raw materials of Russia proves the need for such materials."

Twelve Congressmen Jailed

MADRAS, June 24.

Twelve Congressmen, who were arrested for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans, were sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to varying terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from two months to ten weeks.—A. P.

Student Worker Arrested

SYLHET, June 23.

Mr. Rash Mohon Bhattacharaya a worker of the Students' Federation, has been arrested at Sylhet under the Defence of India Act on a charge of anti-war activities. —A. P.

King Pays Tribute To Malta's Gallantry

MALTA, June 24.

The King has paid a tribute to Malta's "unflinching gallantry and resolution."

Replying in a telegram to the Governor of Malta's birthday greetings, the Secretary of State for Colonies says the King thanks you for the message and "desires me to say that his thoughts are constantly with his loyal subjects in Malta in the severe ordeal which they are facing with such unflinching gallantry and resolution."—Reuter.

U. S. Shipyard Machinists Reject Govt. Terms

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.

Machinists, who have been on strike at the San Francisco shipyards since May 10, have rejected the terms for return to work proposed by the United States Navy.

The terms have not been published, but naval authorities are understood to have suggested that the machinists should enrol under the civil service entitling them to treatment prevailing for projects operated by Government

Eleven shipyards and dry docks in San Francisco area are picketed by machinists, who are vitally needed for shipbuilding and repair work. The Bethlehem Shipyard alone holds approximately 300 million dollars worth of defence contracts for 29 naval vessels.

At the request of the Defence Meditation Board, the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company has signed an agreement, which is likely to lead to a swift end of the strike, according to news telegraphed from Washington by an official of the company.

Substitute For "Seizure Of Property" Bill

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The War Department on Monday sent to Congress a substitute bill for the original "Property Seizure" Bill specifying the items which the President could requisition.

It proposes instead that the President be empowered to seize naval and military equipment, machine tools, manufacturing equipment patents and planes needed "To promote national defence and overcome shortages."—Reuter

The Under-Secretary for War Mr. Patterson and Chairman of the Maritime Commission Admiral Land told the Senate Military Committee that a speedy passage of the bill was essential.

The new bill, Mr. Patterson said, was intended to allay any fears that "we would come up and ask a man for his watch."

Admiral Land promised "more ships and faster" if the bill was passed.

Puppet Czar For Russia?

TURKEY SEES THROUGH HITLER'S "TREATIES"

ARMS AND STILL MORE ARMS SEEMS TO BE ONLY GUARANTEE OF SECURITY

ANKARA, June 24.

The German attack on Russia shows clearly that the Germans only regard treaties as binding while they remain in Germany's interest and Turkish opinion seems to be to-day that there is only one guarantee of security and that is arms and still more arms, writes Reuter's special correspondent at Ankara.

M. Molotov's alleged demands for bases in the Dardanelles' continues the correspondent, were naturally resented by the Turks, but I am assured by Russians that the whole story is a figment of Goebbels' imagination.

Germany's plot against the Soviet seems to have been started some time ago.

I learn, that the Germans hope to use the orthodox churches to assist them in the campaign, and a former Lutheran Pastor leader has been appointed Bishop of Seraphim of the Russian Orthodox Council which the Germans have set up at Cladovo. His mission will apparently be to preach a crusade among the peasants in the Ukraine against the Soviet.

Germany's second string to win over the Russians is the Hohenzollern Prince Ferdinand who married Princess Kyra, daughter of Grand Duke Cyril and it is reported here that once the Germans succeed in establishing a foothold in Russia he will be declared Czar.

Soviet circles here assure me that they have known for some time that Germany was likely to attack the U.S.S.R. It could be assumed that Russia has taken precaution.

Everybody here is discussing the resistance which the Red Army is likely to put up in the face of the Germans. Generally speaking the Turks do not expect the Red Army to resist for long, but this tendency to underestimate the Red Army has been widespread ever since the Finnish war.

Military observers, who recently left Moscow, told me that the Red Army is 50 per cent better now than in the Finnish war, the latest reports indicate that Marshal Timoshenko has been making herculean efforts to bring the Red Army up to the highest standards of efficiency.

The Kremlin hoped that the Army will be fully equipped with the latest guns and tanks by August, and it is known that Germans in Moscow were seriously worried about the improvement seen in the Russian military and industrial war machine and it is not unlikely that Hitler thought it better that he attacked now before the Red Army had entirely completed its preparations.

However, even if the Germans met with early successes this does not mean that they are finished with Russia. They might even take Moscow, but the Red Army would fight a rearguard action and will be sure of supplies until it reached Novosibirsk, the Siberian capital.

Hitler may find that he has made the same mistake as Napoleon.

Darlan Trying To Get Rid Of Petain

Making Preparations To Carry Out Plans With Extreme Secrecy

LONDON, June 24.

Relations between Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan once more are reported to be very strained, says a despatch from the French frontier to the Independent French News Agency.

According to well-informed sources Marshal Petain has the impression that Admiral Darlan is trying to get rid of him. He noticed that in several administrative and ministerial offices Admiral Darlan's photograph replaced his own.

Marshal Petain believes that Admiral Darlan is trying to assure himself of the support of ex-servicemen and that he had made several powerful allies among the police.

Admiral Darlan on his side is acting very cautiously and does not even inform his own officers and intimate collaborators of his plans.—Reuter.

Vichy Reaction To Russo-German War

ZURICH, June 23

News of the outbreak of the Russo-German war caused a great sensation at Vichy where up to the last moment it had not been expected, says the Vichy correspondent of the "Gazette de Lausanne" says a message from Zurich.

Official circles are reserved, the correspondent adds, but certain influential quarters expressed satisfaction at the "Axis undertaking a crusade against Communism."—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

HE WAS RIGHT HERE, JIM/ THAT DAME MUST HAVE GIVEN HIM THE HIGH SIGN /
I HYPNOTIZED HIM, BUT HYPNOSIS DOES NOT LAST FOREVER/
HE CAME OUT OF THE SPELL AND LEFT /
HE WONT GET FAR. I HAVE MEN ALL AROUND/ AND AS FOR YOU ----
YOU KNOW TOO MUCH-- ABOUT A LOT OF THINGS! YOU'RE UNDER ARREST /
ON THE ROOF NEXT DOOR A DIM FIGURE DRAWS BACK HIS ARM, AIMS AT THE LIGHTED WINDOW.....
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